
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULES.¹

THE GENERAL SCHEDULE.

Name of establishment.....
 Name of corporation, firm, or individual owner.....
 Location of factory: { State..... County.....
 City or town..... Street and No.....
 Post office.....
 General office at.....
 Manufacturing establishments operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1905.

Under the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, the Bureau of the Census is charged with the duty of making a collection of the statistics of manufactures in the year 1905. The nature of the statistics and the method of collecting them are regulated by the provisions of this act and of the act of March 3, 1899.

The canvass is to be made under the supervision of W. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The information returned on this schedule should cover the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to the year ending December 31, 1904.

All answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the names or operations of individual establishments in any particular, and the information will be used only for the statistical purposes for which it was given.

If mining or other business is carried on in connection with manufacturing, the capital, employees, wages, expenses, products, etc., reported must pertain only to manufacturing.

S. N. D. NORTH,
 Director of the Census.

Extract from act of Congress, March 3, 1899:

SEC. 22. * * * "And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the information contained in this schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and covers the period from, 190..., to, 190....

(Signature of the person furnishing the information.)

(Signature of special agent.)

All entries must be made clearly and neatly in ink. Amounts and values must be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available. Each question

¹ The general schedule is reproduced in full, but only those parts of the supplemental schedules which differ from the general schedule.

is to be answered. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None." Do not duplicate any item of expense.

1. Character of organization: Designate the form of organization, as it existed on the last day of the period covered by the report, whether individual, firm, limited partnership, cooperative association, incorporated company, or some other form.
2. Character of industry: Specify the kind of goods manufactured, as, for example, cut nails, chairs, leather belting, men's clothing; or the kind of work done, as, for example, job printing, machine shop work. Return with the schedule a card or other printed matter describing the business.
3. Capital invested—owned and borrowed: The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, the fact should be stated, and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials on hand, stock in process of manufacture, finished products and cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

Land..... \$.....

Buildings..... \$.....

Machinery, tools, and implements..... \$.....

Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products and cash on hand, and other sundries..... \$.....

Total capital..... \$.....

4. Proprietors and firm members: Men, number Women, number
 Give the number of proprietors and firm members, including both active and silent partners. Do not include stockholders of corporations.

5. Salaried employees:

	Number.	Total amount paid in salaries during the year.
Salaried officers of corporations.....		\$.....
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees:		
Men.....		\$.....
Women.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

6. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers: Do not include salaried employees reported above.

	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.
Men 16 years and over.....			\$.....
Women 16 years and over.....			\$.....
Children under 16 years.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

MANUFACTURES.

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge are to be reported as wage-earners. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

7. Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: Do not include proprietors and firm members, or salaried officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

MONTH.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			

8. Miscellaneous expenses: All items of expense incident to the business *not* accounted for under Inquiries 5, 6, and 7 must be reported here.

ITEM.	Amount.
Amount paid for rent of factory or works, if any.....	\$.....
Amount paid for rent of power and heat.....	\$.....
Amount paid for taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$.....
Amount paid for rent of offices and buildings, other than the factory or works, and for interest, insurance, internal revenue tax, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, traveling expenses, and all other sundry expenses not reported under the head of materials.....	\$.....
Total miscellaneous expenses.....	\$.....
Amount paid, if any, for contract work.....	\$.....

9. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

KIND.	Cost.
<i>Used in raw state:</i> Give the name and the cost of such materials as raw cotton, iron ore, etc., that have undergone no process of manufacture.	
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
<i>Used in partially manufactured form:</i> Include materials that have passed through some process of manufacture, such as pig iron, steel, leather, etc. Give the name and cost of the principal articles.	
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
Fuel.....	\$.....
Mill supplies: Give the cost of lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery.....	\$.....
All other materials.....	\$.....
Total cost of all materials.....	\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....	\$.....

10. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory or works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The principal products should be separately enumerated and the total value given for each. If there are products other than those for which separate values can be given, they should be enumerated so far as possible and their total value reported under "All other products." The amount received for odd jobs must be given as "custom work and repairing."

KIND.	Value.
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
All other products.....	\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....	\$.....
Total value of all products.....	\$.....

11. Classified earnings of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, for the week during which the largest number of persons was employed: For week ending, 1904. Distribute employees according to actual earnings (not rates) for one week only. If period of payment includes two weeks, or any time other than one week, reduce the pay roll to a weekly basis before entering the figures for this inquiry. Do not include proprietors, firm members, officials, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

EARNINGS PER WEEK.	Total.	Men 16 years and over, number.	Women 16 years and over, number.	Children under 16 years, number.
Under \$3 per week.....				
\$3 and over, but under \$4.....				
\$4 and over, but under \$5.....				
\$5 and over, but under \$6.....				
\$6 and over, but under \$7.....				
\$7 and over, but under \$8.....				
\$8 and over, but under \$9.....				
\$9 and over, but under \$10.....				
\$10 and over, but under \$12.....				
\$12 and over, but under \$15.....				
\$15 and over, but under \$20.....				
\$20 and over, but under \$25.....				
\$25 and over.....				
Total number.....				
Total wages for the week, \$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

12. Time the factory was in operation:

Number of days in operation during the year.....	
Number of hours per day (under normal conditions).....	
Number of hours per week (under normal conditions).....	
Extra time during the year, total number of hours.....	

13. Power:

a. Power owned—

CLASS.	Number.	Total horsepower.
Engines: Steam.....		
Gas and gasoline.....		
Water wheels.....		
Water motors.....		
Electric motors (run by current generated by establishment reporting).....		
Other power (specify kind).....		

b. Power rented to other establishments, if any—horsepower

- c. Power rented from other establishments, if any—electric power—number of motors,; total horsepower of motors, Other power—kind,; horsepower, Name and address of establishment supplying the power,

Copy of Sample General Schedule.

This specimen schedule is prepared for the guidance and instruction of special agents. It must be carefully studied as an indication of the character of the answers required to each question in the schedule. The quantities and values given in this sample schedule, for a hypothetical establishment, must NOT be used as an indication of the quantities and values that will be reported by an actual establishment.

Name of establishment, *John Shultis and Company.*

Name of corporation, firm, or individual owner, *Same.*

Location of factory: { State, *Michigan.* County, *Gratiot.*
City or town, *Summerton.* Street and No.,
5 South Main st.
Post office, *Summerton.*

General office at *No. 5 South Main st., Summerton, Mich.*

(Manufacturing establishments operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 3, 1905.*

Under the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, the Bureau of the Census is charged with the duty of making a collection of the statistics of manufactures in the year 1905. The nature of the statistics and the method of collecting them are regulated by the provisions of this act and of the act of March 3, 1899.

The canvass is to be made under the supervision of W. M. Stuart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The information returned on this schedule should cover the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to the year ending December 31, 1904.

All answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the names or operations of individual establishments in any particular, and the information will be used only for the statistical purposes for which it was given.

If mining or other business is carried on in connection with manufacturing, the capital, employees, wages, expenses, products, etc., reported must pertain only to manufacturing.

S. N. D. NORTH,
Director of the Census.

Extract from act of Congress, March 3, 1899:

SEC. 22. * * * "And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the information contained in this schedule is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and covers the period from *January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1904.*

John Shultis.

(Signature of the person furnishing the information.)

J. J. Jacobs.

(Signature of special agent.)

All entries must be made clearly and neatly in ink. Amounts and values must be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available. Each question is to be answered. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None." Do not duplicate any item of expense.

1. Character of organization: Designate the form of organization, as it existed on the last day of the period covered by the report, whether individual, firm, limited partnership, cooperative association, incorporated company, or some other form.

Firm.

2. Character of industry: Specify the kind of goods manufactured, as, for example, cut nails, chairs, leather belting, men's clothing; or the kind of work done, as, for example, job printing, machine shop work. Return with the schedule a card or other printed matter describing the business.

Flour and feed.

3. Capital invested—owned and borrowed: The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, the fact should be stated, and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, materials on hand, stock in process of manufacture, finished products, and cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

Land.....	\$200
Buildings.....	\$6,000
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$10,000
Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, raw materials, stock in process of manufacture, finished products, and cash on hand, and other sundries.....	\$10,000
Total capital.....	\$26,200

4. Proprietors and firm members: Men, number, *2.* Women, number, *None.* Give the number of proprietors and firm members, including both active and silent partners. Do not include stockholders of corporations.
5. Salaried employees.

	Number.	Total amount paid in salaries during the year.
Salaried officers of corporations.....	<i>None.</i>	<i>None.</i>
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees:		
Men.....	<i>None.</i>	<i>None.</i>
Women.....	<i>1</i>	<i>\$320</i>
Total.....	<i>1</i>	<i>\$320</i>

6. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers: Do not include salaried employees reported above.

	Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.	Least number employed at any one time during the year.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.
Men 16 years and over.....	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>\$2,172</i>
Women 16 years and over.....	<i>None.</i>	<i>None.</i>	<i>None.</i>
Children under 16 years.....	<i>None.</i>	<i>None.</i>	<i>None.</i>
Total.....	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>\$2,172</i>

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge are to be reported as wage-earners. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

7. Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month: Do not include proprietors and firm members or salaried officers, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

MONTH.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January.....	4	None.	None.
February.....	4	None.	None.
March.....	4	None.	None.
April.....	4	None.	None.
May.....	4	None.	None.
June.....	6	None.	None.
July.....	6	None.	None.
August.....	4	None.	None.
September.....	4	None.	None.
October.....	4	None.	None.
November.....	4	None.	None.
December.....	4	None.	None.

8. Miscellaneous expenses: All items of expense incident to the business *not* accounted for under Inquiries 5, 6, and 9 must be reported here.

ITEM.	Amount.
Amount paid for rent of factory or works, if any.....	None.
Amount paid for rent of power and heat.....	None.
Amount paid for taxes, not including internal revenue.....	\$600
Amount paid for rent of offices and buildings, other than the factory or works, and for interest, insurance, internal revenue tax, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, advertising, travelling expenses, and all other sundry expenses not reported under the head of materials.....	\$3,800
Total miscellaneous expenses.....	\$4,400
Amount paid, if any, for contract work.....	None.

9. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

KIND.	Cost.
<i>Used in raw state:</i> Give the name and the cost of such materials as raw cotton, iron ore, etc., that have undergone no process of manufacture.	
Wheat.....	\$89,550
Corn.....	\$26,400
Oats.....	\$5,280
<i>Used in partially manufactured form:</i> Include materials that have passed through some process of manufacture, such as pig iron, steel, leather, etc. Give the name and cost of the principal articles.	
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
Fuel.....	\$30
Mill supplies: Give the cost of lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery.....	\$50
All other materials.....	\$3,980
Total cost of all materials.....	\$135,390
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost." <i>Included in above.</i>	None.

10. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory or works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The principal products should be separately enumerated and the total value given for each. If there are products other than those for which separate values can be given, they should be enumerated so far as possible and their total value reported under "All other products." The amount received for odd jobs must be given as "custom work and repairing."

KIND.	Value.
19,900 barrels of flour.....	\$81,590
500 barrels of corn meal.....	\$1,680
2,914,000 pounds of feed.....	\$37,882
1,951,000 pounds of offal.....	\$24,874
.....	\$.....
All other products.....	None.
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....	None.
Total value of all products.....	\$146,026

11. Classified earnings of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, for the week during which the largest number of persons was employed: For week ending June 30, 1904. Distribute employees according to actual earnings (not rates) for one week only. If period of payment includes two weeks, or any time other than one week, reduce the pay roll to a weekly basis before entering the figures for this inquiry. Do not include proprietors, firm members, officials, superintendents, managers, foremen, or clerks.

EARNINGS PER WEEK.	Total.	Men 16 years and over, number.	Women 16 years and over, number.	Children under 16 years, number.
Under \$3 per week.....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$3 and over, but under \$4....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$4 and over, but under \$5....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$5 and over, but under \$6....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$6 and over, but under \$7....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$7 and over, but under \$8....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$8 and over, but under \$9....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$9 and over, but under \$10....	4	4	None.	None.
\$10 and over, but under \$12....	2	2	None.	None.
\$12 and over, but under \$15....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$15 and over, but under \$20....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$20 and over, but under \$25....	None.	None.	None.	None.
\$25 and over.....	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total number.....	6	6	None.	None.
Total wages for the week.....	\$56	\$56	None.	None.

12. Time the factory was in operation:

Number of days in operation during the year.....	300
Number of hours per day (under normal conditions).....	10
Number of hours per week (under normal conditions).....	60
Extra time during the year, total number of hours.....	None.

13. Power:

CLASS.	Number.	Total horsepower.
a. Power owned—		
Engines: Steam.....	None.	None.
Gas and gasoline.....	None.	None.
Water wheels.....	2	180
Water motors.....	None.	None.
Electric motors (run by current generated by establishment reporting).....	None.	None.
Other power (specify kind).....	None.	None.

- b. Power rented to other establishments, if any—

Horsepower, *None.*

- c. Power rented from other establishments, if any—

Electric power—Number of motors, *None*; total horsepower of motors, *None.*

Other power—Kind, *None*; horsepower, *None.*

Name and address of establishment supplying the power, *None.*

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the value of each class of agricultural implements, as indicated. *The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Value.
Seeders and planters	\$.....
Implements of cultivation	\$.....
Harvesting implements	\$.....
Seed separators	\$.....
Miscellaneous	\$.....
.....	\$.....
All other products	\$.....
Amount received for repair work, etc.	\$.....
Total	\$.....

2. Kind and quantity of products: Give the number of each kind of agricultural implement manufactured during the year, as indicated, using blank lines for reporting the kind and number of implements other than those enumerated.

KIND.	Number.
Seeders and planters:	
Bean planters
Corn planters, hand
Corn planters, horse
Cotton planters
Potato planters
Drills, beet
Drills, corn
Drills, grain
Grain sowers
Lime spreaders
Listers
Manure spreaders
Seed sowers
Tobacco transplanters
.....
Implements of cultivation:	
Bean cultivators
Beet cultivators
Cultivators, small
Cultivators, wheeled
Celery hillers
Cotton scrapers
Cotton sweeps
Equalizers
Harrows, disk
Harrows, spring-tooth
Harrows, spike-tooth
Hoes	dozen.....
Markers and furrowers
Plows, disk
Plows, shovel
Plows, steam

2. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.
Implements of cultivation—Continued.	
Plows, sulky or wheel
Plows, walking
Potato coverers and hillers
Rollers
Stalk cutters
.....
Harvesting implements:	
Grain cradles
Harvesters, bean
Harvesters, corn
Harvesters, cotton
Harvesters, grain
Harvesters, rice
Harvesters, other
Headers and binders
Hay carriers
Hayforks, hand	dozen.....
Hayforks, horse
Hay loaders
Hayrakes, hand	dozen.....
Hayrakes, horse
Hay stackers
Hay tedders
Mowers
Mowers and reapers, combined
Potato diggers
Potato hooks
Reapers
Scythes
Scythe snaths
Sickles
Stackers
.....
Seed separators:	
Bean separators
Other separators
Clover hullers
Corn huskers
Corn shellers, hand
Corn shellers, power
Fanning mills
Thrashers, horsepower
Thrashers, steampower
.....
Miscellaneous:	
Bean pullers
Cane mills
Carts
Check rowers
Corn cleaners

2. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.
Miscellaneous—Continued.	
Corn hooks.....	
Corn knives.....	
Cotton choppers.....	
Cotton gins.....	
Cotton presses.....	
Cottonseed hullers.....	
Ensilage cutters.....	
Engines and boilers.....	
Farm trucks.....	
Gardening implements.....	
Grubbing machines.....	
Hand carts.....	
Hay-cutters.....	
Hay presses.....	
Hayracks.....	
Horsepowers.....	
Lawn mowers.....	
Pea hullers.....	
Portable sawmills.....	
Portable steam engines.....	
Pumps, hand.....	
Pumps, horse.....	
Pumps, steam.....	
Road carts.....	
Shovels, spades, and scoops.....	
Singletrees.....	
Sirup evaporators.....	
Sorghum binders.....	
Sorghum evaporators.....	
Stalk cutters.....	
Straw stackers.....	
Thrasher trucks.....	
Traction engines.....	
Wagons.....	
Wagon trucks.....	
Water trucks.....	
Weeders.....	
Wind engines.....	
Windmills.....	
All other products:	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—AUTOMOBILES.

1. Products: Give the number and total value or price at the works of automobiles, according to kind of power used, as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. If there are varieties of automobiles made other than those enumerated the kind, number, and value should be reported under "Other varieties."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	KIND OF POWER USED.			Value.
	Gasoline, number.	Electric, number.	Steam, number.	
Runabout.....				\$.....
Touring.....				\$.....
				\$.....
Surrey.....				\$.....
Phaeton.....				\$.....
Stanhope.....				\$.....
Victoria.....				\$.....
Doctor's wagon or car.....				\$.....
Station wagon or car.....				\$.....
Delivery, light.....				\$.....
Delivery, heavy.....				\$.....
Other varieties (specify):				\$.....
				\$.....
All other products, including parts, etc.....				\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....				\$.....
Total.....				\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If beets or other materials are produced by the establishment reporting, their cost as delivered at the factory should be given.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Sugar beets.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Limestone.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Coke.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Sulphur.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Barrels, purchased as such.....			\$.....
Sacks, purchased as such.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of the sugars, molasses, etc. (including packages), as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugars:			
Granulated.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Raw.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Molasses.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Beet pulp.....			\$.....
Juice, sold as such.....			\$.....
Lime.....			\$.....
Fertilizers.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Acreage in beets controlled by factory:

ITEM.	Acres, number.	Tons (2,000 pounds), number.	Cost.
Grown directly by factory.....			\$.....
Grown by tenants of factory.....			\$.....
Grown by contract by others than tenants of factory.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

4. If beets are purchased, state the conditions:

At a fixed price without analysis.....
 Price per ton.....
 If purchased after analysis, state conditions and price paid per ton.....

5. Average quality of beets used:

Per cent of sucrose.....
 Coefficient of purity.....

6. State the process used:

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BICYCLES.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the number and value of bicycles and tricycles made, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the blank lines under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Bicycles:		
Individual—		
Chain.....		\$.....
Chainless.....		\$.....
Tandem.....		\$.....
Motor.....		\$.....
Tricycles.....		\$.....
All other products (specify):		\$.....
		\$.....
		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BOOTS AND SHOES.

(Reports for custom shoemaking and repairing establishments not to be taken.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of leather, etc., as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Include the cost of materials furnished to contractors who do the work for the establishment reporting. Contractors must report under "Materials used" only the cost of materials which they supply.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Sole leather, in the side.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sole leather, heads, bellies, shoulders, etc.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Split leather, finished.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Rolled splits.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Calf and kip skins.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Grain and other side leather.....	Sq. feet.....		\$.....
Calfskins (russet, ooze, kangaroo, dongola calf, etc.).....	Sq. feet.....		\$.....
Patent and enamel leather.....	Sq. feet.....		\$.....
Goatskins.....	Sq. feet.....		\$.....
Sheep leather used for uppers.....	Sq. feet.....		\$.....
All other upper leather.....	Sq. feet.....		\$.....
Material other than leather used for uppers.....			\$.....
Linings and trimmings, all kinds.....			\$.....
Cut soles, counters, taps, heels, etc., purchased.....			\$.....
Findings, purchased.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials, including cartons, boxes, etc.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the number of pairs and value of boots and shoes, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated their value should be reported under "All other products." Establishments engaged in contract work must report under "Amount received for work done for others" only the amount charged or received for such service.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number of pairs.	Value.
Men's boots and shoes.....		\$.....
Boys' and youths' boots and shoes.....		\$.....
Women's boots and shoes.....		\$.....
Misses' and children's boots and shoes.....		\$.....
Men's, boys', and youths' slippers.....		\$.....
Women's, misses', and children's slippers.....		\$.....
All other kinds.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for work done for others.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

3. Boot and shoe machines leased or held under royalties: Report the kind and number of all boot and shoe machines used in the factory that are operated on lease or royalty.

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.
Total amount paid for leases or royalties on boot and shoe machines.....			\$.....

Include the amount paid for leases and royalties under Inquiry 8, "Amount paid for rent of offices," etc., in the General Schedule.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BRICKYARDS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." In reporting the cost of clay used, give the cost only of clay purchased.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Clay, purchased.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Coal, used as an ingredient.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Sand.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Lime.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Manganese.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Salt.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the yard and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the average price per thousand, the number of thousand, and the selling value of the bricks, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated they should be clearly reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Average price per 1,000.	Quantity—number of thousand.	Value.
Common brick.....			\$.....
Sand-lime brick.....			\$.....
Red front brick (both pressed and wire cut).....			\$.....
Fancy colored front brick (all except red).....			\$.....
Ornamental-shaped brick (all brick not rectangular, plain brick).....			\$.....
Vitrified paving brick.....			\$.....
Enameled brick.....			\$.....
Drain tile.....			\$.....
All other products (specify):.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Machinery and kilns: Give the number of machines and kilns of each kind that were in operation during any part of the year. If there are machines used other than those enumerated state the kind and number on the blank lines. Under "Idle machinery" report such as were idle during the entire year, excluding abandoned machines.

CLASS.	Number.
Clay-grinding machines:	
Disintegrators.....	
Dry pans.....	
All other clay-grinding machines.....	
Clay-tempering machines:	
Ring pits.....	
Pug mills.....	
Wet pans.....	
All other tempering machines.....	
Molding machines:	
Soft mud.....	
Stiff mud.....	
Dry presses.....	
Shape brick power presses.....	
Hand presses.....	
Sewer-pipe presses.....	
Tile machines.....	
All other molding machines.....	
Mold sanders.....	
Kilns:	
Clamp.....	
Down draft—	
Round.....	
Rectangular.....	
Muffle.....	
Continuous.....	
All other kilns.....	

3. Machinery and kilns—Continued.

CLASS.	Number.
Dryers (kinds):	
.....	
All other machinery:	
.....	
Idle machinery:	
.....	

NOTE.—If royalties are paid for clay report the amount under Inquiry 8, "Amount paid for rent of offices," etc., in the General Schedule.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If a cooperative factory, or one where the materials are not purchased, but manufactured on fixed terms, this fact should be stated. The quantity and cost of the materials used, however, should be reported, the cost being based on prices paid for similar materials by other factories in the vicinity.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
In making butter:			
Milk bought or received from patrons..	Pounds.....		\$.....
Gathered cream.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Tubs, boxes, color, salt, etc.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
In making cheese:			
Milk bought or received from patrons..	Pounds.....		\$.....
Skimmed milk bought or received from patrons.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Boxes, salt, etc.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
In making condensed milk:			
Milk.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sugar.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Cans, labels, etc.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
Total cost of all materials.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of the products (including packages), as indicated under butter, cheese, and condensed milk classes, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

Cooperative or other factories not purchasing the materials, but manufacturing on fixed terms, should report the quantity and value of products, the value being based on the prevailing prices at other factories in the vicinity.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter:			
Packed solid.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Prints or rolls.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Cream sold (reckon 8 pounds to the gallon).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Skimmed milk—sold, fed, or returned to patrons.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Casein dried, from skimmed milk.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other butter factory products.....			\$.....
Total butter factory products.....			\$.....
Cheese:			
Standard factory (cheddars or flats).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Skimmed cheese, any size or form.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Other kinds (specify)—			
.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Whey sold.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Whey otherwise used.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other cheese factory products.....			\$.....
Total cheese factory products.....			\$.....
Condensed milk, sweetened.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Condensed milk, unsweetened.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other condensed milk factory products.....			\$.....
Total condensed milk factory products.....			\$.....
Total value of all products.....			\$.....

3. Equipment: Report only the number of cream separators in the factory or branch separating stations. Separators on farms, even where the cream is for use in the factory, must not be included.

KIND.	
Cream separators, number.....	
Branch factories, number.....	Name and location of each (state, county, and town).....
Separating or skimming stations, number.....	Name and location of each (state, county, and town).....
Other manufacturing branches (specify kind and location).....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—BUTTONS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of buttons, as indicated. If buttons are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (number of gross).	Value.
Buttons:		
Metal—		
Brass		\$.....
All other metal		\$.....
Pearl—		
Fresh water		\$.....
Salt water		\$.....
Vegetable ivory		\$.....
Bone		\$.....
Horn		\$.....
Composition		\$.....
Cloth		\$.....
Wood		\$.....
Celluloid and photograph		\$.....
Paper and all other buttons		\$.....
All other products		\$.....
Total		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FISH AND OYSTERS.

1. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of the various kinds of canned fish and oysters, smoked and salted fish (including packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number of cases or boxes.	Number of pounds.	Value.
Canned fish:			
Lobster			\$.....
Mackerel			\$.....
Salmon			\$.....
Sardines			\$.....
Shrimp			\$.....
Clams			\$.....
Crabs			\$.....
Oysters			\$.....
Others (specify)			\$.....
.....			\$.....
Smoked fish:			
Finnan haddie			\$.....
Halibut			\$.....
Herring			\$.....
Salmon			\$.....
Sturgeon			\$.....
Others (specify)			\$.....
.....			\$.....
Salted fish:			
Cod			\$.....
Haddock			\$.....
Herring			\$.....
Mackerel			\$.....
Others (specify)			\$.....
.....			\$.....
Total			\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CANNING AND PRESERVING, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

1. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved (including packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

If there are fruits or vegetables canned or preserved other than those enumerated, give the kind, quantity, and value on some of the blank or unused lines. If it is found impracticable to report the quantity of any particular product in the unit of measure in the schedule and the quantity can be given in some other unit, it may be so reported, but in such case state the unit of measure used.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Average number of pounds per can.	Average number of cans per case.	Total number of cases.	Value.
Canned vegetables:				
Beans, canned				\$.....
Beans, baked				\$.....
Corn				\$.....
Peas				\$.....
Pumpkins				\$.....
Sweet potatoes				\$.....
Tomatoes				\$.....
Others (specify)				\$.....
.....				\$.....
Total				\$.....
Canned fruits:				
Apples				\$.....
Apricots				\$.....
Blackberries				\$.....
Cherries				\$.....
Peaches				\$.....
Pears				\$.....
Plums				\$.....
Raspberries				\$.....
Strawberries				\$.....
Others (specify)				\$.....
.....				\$.....
Total				\$.....

KIND.	Total number of pounds.	Total number of cases or boxes.	Value.
Dried fruits:			
Apples			\$.....
Apricots			\$.....
Peaches			\$.....
Prunes			\$.....
Raisins			\$.....
Others (specify):			\$.....
.....			\$.....
All other products (specify):			\$.....
.....			\$.....
Total			\$.....
Aggregate value of all products			\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Cost.
Lumber.....	\$.....
Iron and steel.....	\$.....
Carriage hardware, lamps, and mountings.....	\$.....
Paints, oils, turpentine, and varnish.....	\$.....
Enamel, rubber, and other carriage cloth.....	\$.....
Leather.....	\$.....
Rubber tires.....	\$.....
Carriage bodies, <i>purchased</i>	Number..... \$.....
Gears, <i>purchased</i>	Number..... \$.....
Wagon bodies, <i>purchased</i>	Number..... \$.....
Tops, <i>purchased</i>	Number..... \$.....
Wheels, <i>purchased</i>	Number..... \$.....
Axles and springs, <i>purchased</i>	\$.....
Fuel.....	\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....	\$.....
All other materials.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....	\$.....

2. Products: Give the number and total value or price at the works of carriages, wagons, automobiles, etc., as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Family and pleasure carriages.....		\$.....
Public conveyances.....		\$.....
Wagons (business, farm, government, municipal, etc.).....		\$.....
Sleighs and sleds.....		\$.....
Automobiles.....		\$.....
Parts manufactured, not elsewhere included.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for repair work.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

3. Kind and quantity of products: Give the number of each kind of vehicle manufactured during the year, as indicated, using blank lines for reporting the kind and number of vehicles other than those enumerated. If parts (bodies, tops, wheels, etc.) are also made, to be sold as such, their number should be reported, as indicated.

KIND.	Quantity, number.
Family and pleasure carriages:	
Two-wheeled—	
Cars.....	
Carts.....	
Gigs.....	
Sulkies.....	
Tandems.....	
Other two-wheeled (specify)—	
Four-wheeled, for one or two persons—	
Buggies.....	
Buckboards.....	

3. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity, number.
Family and pleasure carriages—Continued.	
Four-wheeled, for one or two persons—Continued.	
Driving wagons.....	
Park wagons.....	
Phaetons.....	
Pony wagons.....	
Road wagons.....	
Runabouts.....	
Spyders.....	
Stanhopes.....	
Traps.....	
Other four-wheeled, for one or two persons (specify)—	
Four-wheeled, for three or more persons—	
Brakes.....	
Broughams.....	
Buckboards.....	
Cabriolets.....	
Coupes.....	
Landaus.....	
Mountain wagons.....	
Park wagons.....	
Phaetons.....	
Road wagons.....	
Rockaways.....	
Spyders.....	
Surreys.....	
Tallyhoes.....	
Traps.....	
Victorias.....	
Vis-a-vis.....	
Other four-wheeled, for three or more persons (specify)—	
Public conveyances:	
Cabs.....	
Hacks.....	
Hansoms.....	
Hotel coaches.....	
Omnibuses.....	
Other public conveyances (specify)—	
Business wagons:	
Baggage transfer wagons.....	
Caravans.....	
Coal wagons and carts.....	
Delivery wagons.....	
Drays.....	
Dump, dirt wagons, and carts.....	
Express wagons.....	
Furniture vans.....	
Furniture wagons.....	
Garbage wagons and carts.....	

3. Kind and quantity of products—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity, number.
Business wagons—Continued.	
Hand carts.....	
Hearses.....	
Ice wagons.....	
Log wagons.....	
Ore wagons.....	
Street sprinklers.....	
Street sweepers.....	
Trucks.....	
Other business wagons (specify)—	
.....	
Wagons, government, municipal, etc.:	
Ambulances.....	
Fire patrol wagons.....	
Hose wagons.....	
Mail and mail carriers' wagons and carts.....	
Police patrol wagons.....	
Prison vans.....	
Farm wagons:	
One-horse.....	
Two-horse.....	
Mountain.....	
Dump carts or farm trucks.....	
Sleighs:	
One-seated.....	
Two-seated.....	
Speeding or racing.....	
Sleds, horse, including "bobs":	
.....	
Parts manufactured, not included in above:	
Carriage bodies.....	
Wagon bodies.....	
Tops.....	
Wheels.....	
Automobiles:	
Runabout.....	
Touring.....	
Surrey.....	
Phaeton.....	
Stanhope.....	
Victoria.....	
Doctor's wagon or car.....	
Station wagon or car.....	
Delivery, light.....	
Delivery, heavy.....	
Other varieties (specify)—	
.....	
All other products:	
.....	
.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CARS, STEAM AND STREET RAILROAD.

(Not including the manufacture of cars by railroad companies.)

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the number and value of cars, as indicated. If there are varieties of cars made other than those enumerated their kind, number, and value should be given on the blank lines provided for this purpose.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number.	Value.
Steam railroad cars:		
Passenger service—		
Baggage and express.....		\$.....
Chair and coach.....		\$.....
Dining and buffet.....		\$.....
Mail.....		\$.....
Parlor.....		\$.....
Passenger.....		\$.....
Private.....		\$.....
Sleeping.....		\$.....
Other varieties (specify).....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
Freight service—		
Box.....		\$.....
Coal and coke.....		\$.....
Flat.....		\$.....
Fruit.....		\$.....
Furniture.....		\$.....
Gondolas or ore.....		\$.....
Refrigerator.....		\$.....
Stock.....		\$.....
Caboose.....		\$.....
Other varieties (specify).....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
Street railroad cars:		
Electric—		
Closed.....		\$.....
Combination.....		\$.....
Open.....		\$.....
Other varieties (specify).....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
Cable—		
Closed.....		\$.....
Combination.....		\$.....
Open.....		\$.....
Horse or animal.....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.

The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Group I.—Acids:			
(a) Acetic			\$.....
(b) Boric			\$.....
(c) Citric			\$.....
(d) Gallic			\$.....
(e) Hydrofluoric			\$.....
(f) Lactic			\$.....
(g) Muratic			\$.....
(h) Oleic			\$.....
(i) Oxalic			\$.....
(j) Phosphoric			\$.....
(k) Salicylic			\$.....
(l) Stearic			\$.....
(m) Other acids			\$.....
Group II.—Sodas:			
(a) Soda ash, 48 per cent.			\$.....
(b) Soda ash, 58 per cent.			\$.....
(c) Sal soda			\$.....
(d) Sal soda, monohydrate, crystals ..			\$.....
(e) Bicarbonate of soda			\$.....
(f) Caustic soda			\$.....
(g) Borax			\$.....
(h) Other soda products			\$.....
Group III.—Potashes:			
(a) Potash			\$.....
(b) Pearlash			\$.....
Group IV.—Alums:			
(a) Alum cake			\$.....
(b) Ammonia alum			\$.....
(c) Burnt alum			\$.....
(d) Concentrated alum			\$.....
(e) Potash alum			\$.....
(f) Soda alum			\$.....
(g) Other alums			\$.....
Group V.—Coal tar products:			
(a) Coal tar distillery products			\$.....
(b) Chemicals made from coal tar distillery products			\$.....
Group VI.—Cyanides:			
(a) Potassium cyanide			\$.....
(b) Sodium cyanide			\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Group VI.—Cyanides—Continued.			
(c) Yellow prussiate of potash			\$.....
(d) Red prussiate of potash			\$.....
(e) Other cyanides			\$.....
Group VII.—Bleaching materials:			
(a) Hypochlorites			\$.....
(b) Hydrogen peroxide			\$.....
(c) Sodium peroxide			\$.....
(d) Sulphur dioxide			\$.....
(e) Bisulphites			\$.....
(f) Other bleaching agents			\$.....
Group VIII.—Chemical substances produced by the aid of electricity:			
(a) Calcium carbide			\$.....
(b) Carbon disulphide			\$.....
(c) Carborundum			\$.....
(d) Caustic soda			\$.....
(e) Chlorates			\$.....
(f) Graphite			\$.....
(g) Hypochlorites			\$.....
(h) Lead oxides			\$.....
(i) Phosphorus			\$.....
(j) Sodium			\$.....
(k) White lead			\$.....
(l) All other			\$.....
Group IX.—Plastics:			
(a) Pyroxylin plastics			\$.....
(b) Viscose			\$.....
(c) Hard fiber			\$.....
(d) Casein, fibrin, or gluten compositions			\$.....
(e) All other plastics			\$.....
Group X.—Compressed or liquefied gases:			
(a) Anhydrous ammonia			\$.....
(b) Carbon dioxide			\$.....
(c) Sulphur dioxide			\$.....
(d) Laughing gas			\$.....
(e) Liquid air or oxygen			\$.....
(f) All other			\$.....
Group XI.—Fine chemicals:			
(a) Alkaloids			\$.....
(b) Gold salts			\$.....
(c) Silver salts			\$.....
(d) Platinum salts			\$.....
(e) Refined camphor			\$.....
(f) Artificial camphor			\$.....
(g) Chloroform			\$.....
(h) Ether			\$.....
(i) Acetone			\$.....
(j) Vanillin			\$.....
(k) All other			\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Group XII.—Chemicals not otherwise specified (including all acids, bases, and salts, organic or inorganic, not enumerated above):			
(a) Glycerin.....			\$.....
(b) Cream of tartar.....			\$.....
(c) Epsom salts.....			\$.....
(d) Blue vitriol.....			\$.....
(e) Copperas.....			\$.....
(f) Phosphates of soda.....			\$.....
(g) Tin salts.....			\$.....
(h) Other chemicals.....			\$.....
Group XIII.—By-products and residues of this industry sold to other industries:			\$.....
			\$.....
Group XIV.—By-products and residues of this industry not disposable to other industries (important as suggesting new industries and therefore outlets):			\$.....
			\$.....
			\$.....
			\$.....
Total value of all products.....			\$.....

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of acids, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COKE.

(Exclusive of gas house coke.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the coal used is from mines operated by the establishment reporting, the cost of coal as charged into the ovens should be given.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	QUANTITY (Long or short tons).		Cost.
	No. of long tons.	No. of short tons.	
Coal charged into ovens:			
Run of mine unwashed.....			\$.....
Run of mine washed.....			\$.....
Slack unwashed.....			\$.....
Slack washed.....			\$.....
Fuel, other than charged into ovens.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separate quantity and value must be given for the products enumerated. If there are products other than those enumerated their total value should be reported under "All other products." Give the average strength of ammonia liquor in ounces, in degrees Twaddell, or in percentage NH₃. Where coke is consumed by the company producing the same, the value reported may be based upon the average for that vicinity, or upon the cost of production plus a percentage of profit on the coking operations.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Coke, from beehive ovens.....	Tons of 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Coke, from retort or by-product ovens.....	Tons of 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Tar.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Ammonium sulphate.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Ammonia liquor (state average strength).....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Total amount of gas made.....	Cubic feet.....		
Deduct amount used in process or wasted.....	Cubic feet.....		
Amount sold.....	Cubic feet.....		
For illuminating.....	Cubic feet.....		\$.....
For fuel.....	Cubic feet.....		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Ovens in use and building: State the number and kind of ovens embraced in the plant, whether beehive or other kind, and if the retort or by-product ovens are used, add also the kind, as, for instance, 50 retort, Semet-Solvay; or 50 retort, Otto-Hoffman, etc. If more than one kind of ovens are used, report the number and kind of each.

Number of ovens in use December 31, 1904.....	
Kind of ovens.....	
Number of idle ovens December 31, 1904.....	
Kind of ovens.....	
Number of ovens built during the year.....	
Kind of ovens.....	
Number of ovens building December 31, 1904.....	
Kind of ovens building.....	
Number of ovens abandoned during the year.....	
Value of ovens (ready for use December 31, 1904).....	\$.....
(To be reported under "Capital invested" in the General Schedule.)	
Cost of fire brick, cement, etc., used in repairing ovens.....	\$.....
(To be reported under "Miscellaneous expenses" in the General Schedule.)	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COPPER SMELTING AND REFINING.

(This schedule was not printed, but because of the small number required a typewritten form was used.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of the materials operated upon. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."
- If ores and concentrates were brought from mines and mills operated by the same owner, separately report both their quantity and cost as distinct from materials purchased; likewise if matte or crude bullion were brought from another smelter operated by the same owner; if the smelter was merely a department of the refinery, the quantity only should be reported. The cost may be the amount as charged upon the books of the establishment or as delivered at the smelter or refinery. The total cost of materials in the General Schedule which will accompany this report must be exclusive of refinery values for materials from the smelting department of the establishment reporting.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

SMELTER.	MATERIALS FROM MINE OR SMELTER OPERATED BY THE SAME OWNER.		MATERIALS PURCHASED.	
	Quantity (tons).	Cost.	Quantity (tons).	Cost.
Ores and concentrates.....		\$.....		\$.....
Matte.....		\$.....		\$.....
Fluxes and other materials (specify class).....		\$.....		\$.....
		\$.....		\$.....
REFINERY.	(Pounds.)			
Blister or cathodes.....		\$.....		\$.....
Other materials operated upon (specify class).....		\$.....		\$.....
		\$.....		\$.....
		\$.....		\$.....
Fuel.....		\$.....		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....		\$.....		\$.....
All other materials.....		\$.....		\$.....
Total cost of all materials.....		\$.....		\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....		\$.....		\$.....

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated: Separately report the total quantity, in tons or pounds, of each class of materials treated and the assay contents of the bullion recovered from each class of materials: ores, concentrates, matte, etc.; that is, the copper, silver, gold, and lead contents of the smelted product, as shown by assay. Specify class of material embraced within the designation of "Other materials." Stock on hand should be given for January 1 and December 31 of the calendar year 1904, or for the first and the last day of the firm's business year nearest to the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

SMELTER.	Gross weight (tons).	FINE BULLION CONTENTS.			
		Copper (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Lead (pounds).
Total, domestic and imported.....					
Ores and concentrates from mines operated by the same owner.....					
Purchased:					
Ores and concentrates.....					
Matte.....					
Other materials.....					
Treated on tolls:					
Ores and concentrates.....					
Matte.....					
Other materials.....					
Domestic materials.....					
Imported materials.....					

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated—Continued.

SMELTER.	Gross weight (tons).	FINE BULLION CONTENTS.			
		Copper (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Lead (pounds).
Stock on hand and in process:					
January 1, 1904.....					
December 31, 1904.....					
REFINERY.	(Lbs.)				
Total, domestic and imported.....					
Materials from smelting department.....					
Purchased.....					
Treated on tolls.....					
Domestic materials.....					
Imported materials.....					
Stock on hand and in process:					
January 1, 1904.....					
December 31, 1904.....					

3. Products: Give the quantity and value of bullion sold, or shipped to other refineries, or returned to patrons. Specify class of product embraced within the designation of "Other products." The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

	Quantity returned to patrons.	Quantity sold.	Gross value of product sold.	DEDUCTIONS.			Net amount received.
				Tolls paid for refining.	Freight.	Commissions and selling expenses.	
Copper, fine.....pounds.....			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Silver, fine.....ounces.....			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Gold, fine.....ounces.....			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Lead, fine.....pounds.....			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Blue vitriol.....pounds.....			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Other products.....			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

Amount of tolls received, \$.....

4. Average percentage of metals recovered in treatment during the year.

	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
Percentage of assay contents of ore and concentrates saved in matte.....			
Percentage of assay contents of ore and concentrates saved in copper bullion.....			
Percentage of assay contents of matte saved in copper bullion.....			

5. Name and location of mint, assay office, smelter, or refinery to which products were shipped during the year.

Copper.....	
Silver.....	
Gold.....	
Matte.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity.	Cost.
Cotton:		
Sea-island.....bales.	Pounds..	\$.....
Other domestic.....bales.	Pounds..	\$.....
Egyptian, or other foreign.....bales.	Pounds..	\$.....
Cotton yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds..	\$.....
Woolen yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds..	\$.....
Worsted yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds..	\$.....
Silk yarn.....	Pounds..	\$.....
Spun silk yarn.....	Pounds..	\$.....
Linen yarn.....	Pounds..	\$.....
Other yarns, <i>not made in mill</i> (specify fiber):		
.....	Pounds..	\$.....
.....	Pounds..	\$.....
Waste of other mills.....	Pounds..	\$.....
Starch.....	Pounds..	\$.....
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....		\$.....
Fuel.....		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....		\$.....
All other materials.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....		\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at mill.
Plain cloths for printing or converting:			
Not finer than No. 28 warp.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Finer than No. 28 warp.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Twills and sateens.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Fancy woven fabrics.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Ginghams.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Duck:			
Sail.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Other.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Drills.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Ticks, denims, and stripes.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Cottonades.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Napped fabrics.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Corduroy, cotton velvet, and plush.....	Square yards..		\$.....
Mosquito and other netting.....	Square yards..		\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at mill.
Upholstery goods:			
Tapestries (piece goods and curtains).....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Chenille curtains.....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Lace and lace curtains.....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Other, including covers.....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Bags and bagging.....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Tape and webbing.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Linen toweling and other linen goods.....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Other towels and toweling.....	Square yards.....		\$.....
Yarns for sale.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sewing cotton.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Twine.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Batting and wadding.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Waste for sale.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Other products of cotton.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Weight of products:

Yarns spun and woven in mill, pounds..... Yarns spun and not woven in mill, pounds.....
Other products, pounds.....

4. Average number of yarn produced..... Coarsest, number.....
Finest, number.....

Amount (in pounds) of yarn produced:

Number 20 and under..... Numbers 21 to 40, inclusive.....
Above number 40.....

5. Spinners and weavers (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Spinners, mule.....			
Spinners, frame.....			
Weavers.....			

6. Questions for manufacturers who bleach, dye, or print goods of their own manufacture:

KIND.	Quantity.	Added value by process.
Cloth, bleached.....square yards..		\$.....
Cotton yarn, bleached.....pounds..		\$.....
Cotton stock, bleached.....pounds..		\$.....
Cloth, mercerized.....square yards..		\$.....
Yarn, mercerized.....pounds..		\$.....
Cloth, dyed.....square yards..		\$.....
Yarn, dyed.....pounds..		\$.....
Cotton stock, dyed.....pounds..		\$.....
Cloth, printed.....square yards..		\$.....
Printing machines, number.....		

7. Machinery used:

KIND.	Number.
Producing spindles (not including twisting and doubling spindles):	
Mule.....	
Frame.....	
Total spindles.....	
Looms:	
On plain cloths—	
Less than 28 inches wide.....	
From 28 to 32 inches wide.....	
From 32 to 36 inches wide (inclusive).....	
More than 36 inches wide.....	
On twills, including sateens.....	
On fancy weaves.....	
On tapes and other narrow goods.....	
On bags and other special fabrics.....	

8. Number of spindles, 1900 to 1904:

Active spindles, 1900, number.....	
Active spindles, 1901, number.....	
Active spindles, 1902, number.....	
Active spindles, 1903, number.....	
Active spindles, 1904, number.....	

9. Cotton statement: Answers are requested to the following inquiries for the purpose of making a comparison of the cotton consumption in the textile industry with the cotton production as collected through the cotton ginners.

On hand September 1, 1903.....	Bales.....	Pounds.....
Consumed September 1, 1903, to August 31, 1904....	Bales.....	Pounds.....
On hand September 1, 1904.....	Bales.....	Pounds.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Cottonseed crushed.....Tons (2,000 pounds).....Cost, \$.....

Give the quantity and value of the crude products obtained from cottonseed crushed.

	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Crude oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Meal and cake.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Hulls.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Linters.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
			\$.....

If cottonseed oil is refined, fertilizers manufactured, or cattle feed mixed by this establishment, give below the quantity and value.

	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Refined oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Fertilizers manufactured.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Cattle feed mixed.....	Tons.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—DYEING AND FINISHING TEXTILES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....			\$.....
Starch.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Silk soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Other soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Printing machines:

KIND.	Number.	Daily capacity of each machine.
On cotton.....		
On silk.....		
Total.....		

3. Work done: The quantity of each fiber or fabric operated upon during the year should be carefully stated in pounds, and also in square yards for piece goods. Under the head of "Value" is to be entered not the value of the finished product, but the *additional gross value given to the fiber or fabric by the process in the establishment reporting*; in the case of contract work, the contract price; in the case of those establishments which buy the material operated upon and sell the finished product, the additional value. Under the head of "Mixed goods" specify the mixtures—as, for instance, cotton and wool, silk and wool, silk and schappe—state whether yarn or piece goods, the process, and the additional value imparted to it by the process. If there is work done other than that enumerated the value should be reported under "All other work done."

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Value or price charged for work done.
Wool dyed.....		\$.....
Woolen yarn dyed.....		\$.....
Worsted yarn dyed.....		\$.....
Woolen piece goods dyed, square yards.....		\$.....
Worsted piece goods dyed, square yards.....		\$.....
Cotton stock bleached.....		\$.....
Cotton stock dyed.....		\$.....
Cotton yarn bleached.....		\$.....
Cotton yarn dyed.....		\$.....

3. Work done—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Value or price charged for work done.
Cotton yarn mercerized.....		\$.....
Cotton piece goods bleached, square yards.....		\$.....
Cotton piece goods dyed, square yards.....		\$.....
Cotton piece goods mercerized, square yards.....		\$.....
Cotton piece goods printed, square yards.....		\$.....
Worsted piece goods printed, square yards.....		\$.....
Silk dyed.....		\$.....
Spun silk dyed.....		\$.....
Silk piece goods dyed, square yards.....		\$.....
Silk piece goods printed, square yards.....		\$.....
Mixed goods:		\$.....
.....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
All other work done.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE — DYESTUFFS AND EXTRACTS.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. *The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number.	Total horse- power.	Value.
1. Dynamos:			
a. Direct current.....			\$.....
b. Alternating current.....			\$.....
2. Dynamotors, motor generators, boosters, rotary converters, and double current generators.....			\$.....
3. Transformers for light and power, etc.:			
a. Over 50 kw.....			\$.....
b. Under 50 kw.....			\$.....
4. Switchboards, panel boards, cut-out cabinets, etc.....			\$.....

Products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.	Total horse- power.	Value.
5. Motors:			
a. Direct current for power.....			\$.....
b. Alternating current for power.....			\$.....
c. For railways.....			\$.....
d. For automobiles.....			\$.....
e. For fans.....			\$.....
f. For electric elevators.....			\$.....
g. For miscellaneous.....			\$.....
6. Storage batteries——. Weight of plates, pounds.....			\$.....
Parts and supplies.....			\$.....
7. Primary batteries:			
a. Liquid.....			\$.....
b. Dry.....			\$.....
c. Testing.....			\$.....
d. Battery parts.....			\$.....
8. Carbons:			
a. Lighting.....			\$.....
b. Furnace.....			\$.....
c. Brushes, battery, and miscellaneous.....			\$.....
9. Arc lamps:			
a. Open.....			\$.....
b. Inclosed.....			\$.....
10. Searchlights, projectors, focusing lamps, etc.....			\$.....
11. Incandescent lamps:			
a. 16 c. p.....			\$.....
b. Below 16 c. p. for service lighting.....			\$.....
c. Above 16 c. p.....			\$.....
d. Sockets, receptacles, bases, etc.....			\$.....
12. Decorative and miniature lamps, X-ray bulbs, vacuum tubes, etc.....			\$.....
a. Glower lamps and parts.....			\$.....
b. Vacuum and vapor lamps.....			\$.....
13. Electric lighting fixtures of all kinds.....			\$.....
14. Telegraphs:			
a. Intelligence (key, sounder, etc.), all kinds.....			\$.....
b. Police, fire, district, and miscellaneous.....			\$.....
c. Switchboards and telegraph parts and supplies.....			\$.....
d. Wireless telegraph apparatus.....			\$.....
15. Telephones:			
a. Transmitters.....			\$.....
b. Receivers.....			\$.....
c. Complete sets of instruments not included in a and b.....			\$.....
d. Interior systems complete, without instruments.....			\$.....
e. Central switchboards.....			\$.....
f. Private exchange boards.....			\$.....
g. Telephone parts and supplies.....			\$.....

Products—Continued.

KIND.	Duct feet.	Value.
16. Insulated wires and cables.....		\$.....
17. Underground conduits.....		\$.....
18. Interior conduits.....		\$.....
	Number.	
19. Annunciators, etc., domestic, hotel, and office.....		\$.....
20. Electric clocks and time mechanisms.....		\$.....
21. Lightning arresters.....		\$.....
22. Fuses, etc.....		\$.....
23. Circuit fittings of all kinds.....		\$.....
24. Rheostats and resistances.....		\$.....
25. Electric heating and cooking apparatus, welding, etc.....		\$.....
26. Electric measuring instruments:		
a. Station apparatus.....		\$.....
b. Testing and scientific.....		\$.....
c. Meters for consumers' circuits.....		\$.....
27. Electrical therapeutic apparatus.....		\$.....
28. All other products.....		\$.....
29. Amount received for custom work and repairing.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—ESSENTIAL OIL FACTORIES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. *The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the factory of oils, etc., as indicated, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. *The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Crude oil of peppermint.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Refined oil of peppermint.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Crude oil of spearmint.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Refined oil of spearmint.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of wormwood.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of pennyroyal.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of erigeron (fleabane).....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of tansy.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of fireweed.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of wintergreen.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of black birch.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of sassafras.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of spruce.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of cedar.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Oil of juniper.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Peppermint camphor.....	Pounds...		\$.....
Witch-hazel extract.....	Gallons...		\$.....
Mint hay.....	Tons...		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of crude oils manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

Crude oil of peppermint.....	Pounds.....
Crude oil of spearmint.....	Pounds.....
Other crude oils (specify).....	Pounds.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—EXPLOSIVES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and value of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.

The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. If products are manufactured other than those enumerated their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Blasting powder.....	Kegs (25 lbs.).....		\$.....
Gunpowder (black).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Nitroglycerin, sold as such.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Dynamite.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Gun cotton or pyroxylin, sold as such.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Smokeless powder.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Fulminating mercury.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Other explosives.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Acids.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Saltpeter.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Acid recovered and sold.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of saltpeter, nitroglycerin, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Saltpeter.....	Pounds.....	
Nitroglycerin.....	Pounds.....	
Sulphuric acid.....	Tons.....	
Nitric acid.....	Tons.....	
Charcoal.....	Bushels.....	
Ether.....	Pounds.....	
Cellulose nitrates.....	Pounds.....	
Nitrate of ammonia.....	Pounds.....	

4. Equipment, etc.:

State kind of refrigerating plant used.....	Horsepower.....
State kind of sulphuric acid process used:	
Chamber or contact.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—FERTILIZERS.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. *The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....
.....	\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. *The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Superphosphates from minerals, bones, etc.	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Ammoniated fertilizers.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Concentrated phosphate.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Complete fertilizers.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Other fertilizers.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Sulphuric acid, 60° Baumé.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Sulphuric acid, 50° Baumé.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Other acids.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Oil.....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Fish scrap.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Epsom salts.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Soda products.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Pyrite cinder.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Chemicals, not otherwise specified.....	.....	.....	\$.....
All other products.....	.....	.....	\$.....
Total.....	.....	.....	\$.....

3. Process for manufacture of sulphuric acid:
 By chamber process?..... If so, give name.....
 By contact process?..... If so, give name.....
4. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give for the year covered by this report, the quantity of sulphuric acid, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Sulphuric acid.....	Tons.....	.....
Acid phosphate.....	Tons.....	.....
Charcoal.....	Bushels.....	.....
Fish scrap.....	Tons.....	.....
All other products consumed.....	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Give for imported materials the cost at the port of entry, including duty, but *not including* freight from such port to the factory.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Cost.
Hard fibers:		
Manila hemp.....	\$.....
Sisal.....	\$.....
New Zealand hemp.....	\$.....
Soft fibers—Hemp:		
Russian rough.....	\$.....
Russian tow.....	\$.....
Russian line.....	\$.....
Italian rough.....	\$.....
Italian tow.....	\$.....
Italian line.....	\$.....
American rough.....	\$.....
American tow.....	\$.....
American line.....	\$.....
Soft fibers—Flax:		
European rough.....	\$.....
European tow.....	\$.....
European line.....	\$.....
Canadian rough.....	\$.....
Canadian tow.....	\$.....
Canadian line.....	\$.....
Domestic rough.....	\$.....
Domestic tow.....	\$.....
Domestic line.....	\$.....
Soft fibers—Jute.....	\$.....
Soft fibers—Jute butts.....	\$.....
Flax or hemp yarns, <i>not made in mill</i> :		
Domestic tow, wholly or partly bleached.....	\$.....
Domestic tow, gray.....	\$.....
Domestic line, wholly or partly bleached.....	\$.....
Domestic line, gray.....	\$.....
Imported tow, wholly or partly bleached.....	\$.....
Imported tow, gray.....	\$.....
Imported line, wholly or partly bleached.....	\$.....
Imported line, gray.....	\$.....
Jute yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	\$.....
Cotton yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	\$.....
Fuel.....	\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....	\$.....
All other materials.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not included in the "Cost"</i>	\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, for which a separate value can be given, their kind and quantity should be reported under "Other spun or woven goods."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Flax or hemp yarns for sale:			
Tow—			
Dry spun, gray.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Dry spun, bleached.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Wet spun, gray.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Wet spun, bleached.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Line—			
Dry spun, gray.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Dry spun, bleached.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Wet spun, gray.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Wet spun, bleached.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Jute yarns for sale.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Twines for sale:			
All flax.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All hemp.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Flax or hemp mixed with jute.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Linen thread.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Binder twine:			
All manila.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Chiefly manila.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All, or chiefly, sisal.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Rope:			
Manila.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sisal.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Jute.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Towels and toweling:			
All linen.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Partly linen.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Other woven fabrics:			
All linen.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Partly linen.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Knitted linen fabrics.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Jute burlaps.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Jute carpets and rugs.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Gunny bagging.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Other spun or woven goods (specify):			
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Machinery:

Number of producing spindles.....
Average daily capacity per spindle.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

(Custom mills grinding exclusively for toll are not to be reported.)

- Kind of mill: Merchant..... Exchange..... Both merchant and exchange..... Do you do custom grinding?..... If so, state, approximately, the amount (in dollars) received for toll, \$.....
- Materials used: The cost of all cereals ground during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If custom or exchange grinding is done, the quantity and cost of the cereals so ground during the year must be included the same as for merchant grinding. The estimated cost of custom-ground grain may be based upon the price that would have been paid had it been purchased for merchant milling.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Wheat.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Corn.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Rye.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Buckwheat.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Barley.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Oats.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Other grain.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Barrels, purchased.....			\$.....
Sacks, purchased.....			\$.....
Cooperage stock and cloth and paper for sacks.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

- Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the mill of all flour, meal, etc., ground during the year (with cost of packages), including custom grinding, and account for all products, including by-products. The value of unused barrels and sacks made during the year by this establishment should be reported under "All other products."

The value of flour, meal, feed, etc., produced in custom grinding may be based upon the average value of these products in the locality. Exchange grinding must be included so as to show the total quantity and value of each variety of grain ground during the year.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat flour:			
White.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Graham.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Rye flour.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Buckwheat flour.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Barley meal.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Corn meal.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Corn flour.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Hominy.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Grits.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Feed.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Offal.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

4. Equipment, etc.:

Pairs of rolls..... Number.....
Runs of stone..... Number.....
Estimated maximum capacity of the mill per day of 24 hours..... Barrels.....
Do you manufacture barrels?..... Or sacks?.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—GAS, MANUFACTURED.

(Illuminating and heating.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Coal, for gas making.....	Tons (2,000 lbs.).....	.....	\$.....
Coke, for gas making.....	Tons (2,000 lbs.).....	.....	\$.....
Oil, for gas making.....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Water.....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Benzene.....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Calcium carbide.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Lime.....	Bushels.....	.....	\$.....
Gas, purchased.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Fuel for boilers and retorts.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials, including purification supplies.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....
Amount paid for lamps and appliances purchased for sale.....			\$.....

2. Products manufactured and consumed by this company: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of coke, tar, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 3.

Coke, bushels..... Tar, gallons.....

Benzene, gallons..... Gas, cubic feet.....

3. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. The strength of ammonia liquors may be stated in ounces, in degrees Twaddell, or in percentage of NH₃.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Straight coal gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Straight water gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Carbureted water gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Mixed coal and water gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Oil gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Acetylene gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
All other gas.....	Cubic feet.....	.....	\$.....
Coke.....	Bushels.....	.....	\$.....
Tar.....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Ammonia liquors (state average strength).....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Hydrocarbons.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Receipts from rents and sales of lamps and appliances.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

4. Process used:

In making gas (whether straight coal gas process, Lowe, Strong, Wilkinson, or other).....

In purifying gas.....

5. Candlepower (average for the year per 5 cubic feet per hour of illuminating gas).....

6. Gas stoves and heaters:

Does company furnish these articles?.....

Does company *rent* to consumers of gas?.....

Does company set free of charge to customer?.....

Number of gas stoves in use December 31, 1904.....

7. Number of miles of mains (approximate, if actual figures are not available).....

8. Electric light and power:

Does company operate an electric light and power plant?.....

Is the business conducted under the same name as that of the gas company?.....

If the electrical branch of the gas company is conducted under a different name, state the name in full.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—GLASSWORKS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." The cost of "Supplies used in repairs on tanks or furnaces" must not be confused with "Ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery" under "Miscellaneous expenses" in the General Schedule, or the cost duplicated. State whether tons are 2,000 pounds or 2,240 pounds.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Glass sand.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Soda ash (carbonate of soda).....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Salt cake (sulphate of soda).....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Nitrate of soda.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Limestone.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Lime.....	Bushels.....	.....	\$.....
Arsenic.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Carbon.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Manganese.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Litharge (red lead).....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Potash or pearlash.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Grinding sand.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Rouge.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Plaster of Paris.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
Fire clay or pot clay.....	Pounds.....	.....	\$.....
Pots (not including those made at works).....	Number.....	.....	\$.....
Flattening stones.....	Number.....	.....	\$.....
Fuel:			
Natural gas.....	x x x x x x	x x x x	\$.....
Oil.....	Gallons.....	.....	\$.....
Coal.....	Tons.....	.....	\$.....
All other fuel.....			\$.....
Lumber, casks, barrels, boxes, nails, cartons, wrapping paper, straw, etc.....			\$.....
Caps, metal trimmings, and rubber supplies.....			\$.....
Supplies used in repairs on tanks or furnaces.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products in either of the three groups named other than those enumerated their total value should be reported under "All other" products of their respective group.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Building glass:			
Window glass.....	50-foot boxes.....		\$.....
Obscured glass.....	100-foot boxes.....		\$.....
Plate glass, total cast.....	Square feet.....		x x x x
Rough, sold.....	Square feet.....		\$.....
Polished plate made.....	Square feet.....		\$.....
Cathedral glass.....	Square feet.....		\$.....
Skylight glass.....	Square feet.....		\$.....
Wire glass.....	Square feet.....		\$.....
All other building glass.....			\$.....
Pressed and blown glass:			
Tableware.....	100 pieces.....		\$.....
Jellies, tumblers, and goblets.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Lamps.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Chimneys.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Lantern globes.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Globes and other electrical goods (of this group).....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Shades, globes, and other gas goods (of this group).....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Blown tumblers, stem ware, and bar goods.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Opal ware.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Cut glass.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
All other pressed and blown glass.....			\$.....
Bottles and jars:			
Prescriptions, vials, and druggists' ware.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Beers, sodas, and minerals.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Liquors and flasks.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Milk jars.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Fruit jars.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Battery jars and other electrical goods (of this group).....	Gross.....		\$.....
Patent and proprietary.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Packers and preservers.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Demijohns and carboys.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
All other bottles and jars.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Equipment and characteristics of works:

KIND.	Number.	Kind of fuel used.	Total capacity.
Furnaces, operated.....			Pots.....
Furnaces, idle during the entire year.....			Pots.....
Continuous tanks, operated.....			Rings.....
Continuous tanks, idle during the entire year.....			Rings.....
Intermittent or day tanks, operated.....			Tons.....
Intermittent or day tanks, idle during the entire year.....			Tons.....

3. Equipment and characteristics of works—Continued.

KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.
Building glass:		Glassware and bottles:	
Flattening ovens.....		Shops.....	
Blow furnaces.....		Glory holes.....	
Casting tables.....		Annealing ovens.....	
Annealing ovens.....		Lehrs.....	
Bending ovens.....		Decorating kilns.....	
Lehrs.....		Decorating lehrs.....	
Grinding machines.....		Presses, hand.....	
Polishing machines.....		Presses, mechanical.....	
Sand-blast machines.....		Blowing machines.....	
Clay grinding mills.....		Finishing machines.....	
Grinding and engraving machines.....		Crimping machines.....	
		Mechanical polishers.....	
		Sand-blast machines.....	
		Grinding machines for fruit jar tops.....	
Mechanical stokers.....			
Horses and mules.....			
Wagons, carts, and drays.....			

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

1. Do you dye your own goods?.... Do you finish your own goods?.....
2. Do you finish for others?..... Do you do custom spinning or knitting? ..
3. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Report the quantity and cost of materials furnished to other mills to be spun, woven, dyed, etc., on commission or contract. Establishments dyeing, spinning, knitting, etc., for others should not report the quantity or cost of goods or materials furnished them for such use. *The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Foreign wool (in condition purchased).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Domestic wool (in condition purchased).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Foreign and domestic wool (not including waste, noils, or shoddy purchased) in scoured condition, as prepared for cards or combs, equivalent to the two preceding items.....	Pounds.....		x x x
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Mohair.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Cotton:			
Sea-island, bales.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Other domestic, bales.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Egyptian or other foreign, bales.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Shoddy, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Wool waste and noils, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna noils, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Mohair noils, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Tops, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Woolen yarn, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Worsted yarn, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Merino (cotton mixed) yarn, not made in mill.....	Pounds.....		\$.....

3. Materials used—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Cotton yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Silk yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Spun silk yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Linen yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Jute, or other yarns of vegetable fiber. <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Oil, for preparing wool for cards or combs.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
All other materials which are components of the product.....			\$.....
Chemicals and dye stuffs.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....
Cotton yarn made in mill for use therein..... Pounds.....			x x x

4. Spinners, weavers, and finishers (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Spinners.....			
Knitters.....			
Finishers.....			

5. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported under "All other products."

Report as of your own production, the quantity and value of goods made by other mills from materials furnished by you.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Woolen half hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Woolen hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Merino or mixed half hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Merino or mixed hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Cotton half hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Cotton hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Silk hose.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Shirts and drawers:			
Merino or mixed.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
All wool.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
All cotton.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Silk, or silk mixed.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Combination suits:			
Merino or mixed.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
All wool.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
All cotton.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Silk, or silk mixed.....	Dozen.....		\$.....

5. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Leggings and gaiters.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Gloves and mittens.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Hoods, scarfs, nubias, etc.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Cardigan jackets, fancy jackets, etc.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Shawls.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Fancy knit goods, wristers, etc.....	Dozen.....		\$.....
Boot and shoe linings.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Eider down.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Jersey cloth and stockinette.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Astrakhan.....	Sq. yds.....		\$.....
Woolen yarn, <i>for sale</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Worsted yarn, <i>for sale</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Merino (cotton mixed) yarn, <i>for sale</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
Cotton yarn, <i>for sale</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products, naming them, with quantity and value in each case:			\$.....
Amount received for contract work, if any (work done in this establishment for others on materials or goods furnished by them).....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

6. Machinery:

KIND.	Total number.		
Sets of cards, number:			
Woolen.....			
Worsted.....			
Shoddy.....			
Cotton.....			
Width of same.....			
Cylinders to each set of cards.....			
Combing machines:			
Of American manufacture.....			
Of foreign manufacture.....			
Sewing machines.....			
	Woolen.	Worsted.	Cotton.
Spindles:			
Mule, number.....			
Frame, number.....			
Doubling and twisting, number.....			
	Spring beard needle, number.	Latch needle, number.	
Knitting machines:			
Flat, ribbed.....			
Flat, plain.....			
Full-fashioned flat, ribbed.....			
Full-fashioned flat, plain.....			
Circular, ribbed.....			
Circular, plain.....			
Circular hosiery, automatic.....			
Lamb and other variety, hand.....			

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—IRON AND STEEL—
BLAST FURNACES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the iron ore, coal, limestone, etc., used are from mines and quarries operated by the establishment reporting, the cost of these materials as charged to the blast furnace should be given. If the coke and charcoal consumed are made by the establishment reporting, the cost should be based upon the average price of these materials for the vicinity of the blast furnaces. The cost of repairs to machinery, furnaces, stoves, hoists, pig iron casting machines, relining of furnaces, etc., and the cost of fire brick, tuyeres, cooling plates, etc., in connection with repairs should be reported under Inquiry 8 in the General Schedule, and not in this schedule.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic iron ore.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Foreign iron ore (from outside of the United States).....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Fluxing material.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Anthracite coal and culm.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Bituminous coal, used raw, and slack.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Coke.....	Tons, 2,000 lbs.....		\$.....
Charcoal.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Mill cinder, scrap (not including runner or other scrap produced by the furnace or furnaces reporting), scale, etc.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Natural gas, for steam raising.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials, including sand, etc.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the furnace and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated their total value should be reported under "All other products." Where pig iron is consumed by the establishment by which it is made, the value reported must be based upon the average value of pig iron for that vicinity, or upon the cost of production plus a percentage of profit on the blast furnace operations.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (tons of 2,240 pounds).	Value.
Coke and bituminous coal pig iron.....		\$.....
Mixed anthracite coal and coke pig iron.....		\$.....
Anthracite pig iron.....		\$.....
Charcoal pig iron.....		\$.....
Mixed charcoal and coke pig iron.....		\$.....
Castings produced direct from furnace, not included above.....		\$.....
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, not included above.....		\$.....
All other products, including castings made in foundries, granulated slag, cement from furnace slag, slag sold for ballast, etc.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....
How much of the pig iron, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, etc., reported above was for consumption in rolling mills, steel works, foundries, etc., controlled by your company: Tons, Value, \$.....		

3. Production of pig iron by grades:

GRADE.	Quantity (tons of 2,240 pounds).	Value.
Bessemer pig iron (from 0.04 to 0.10 percent in phosphorus).....		\$.....
Low phosphorus pig iron (below 0.04 per cent in phosphorus).....		\$.....
Malleable Bessemer pig iron.....		\$.....
Basic pig iron.....		\$.....
Foundry pig iron.....		\$.....
Forge pig iron.....		\$.....
White and mottled and miscellaneous grades of pig iron, and direct castings.....		\$.....
Spiegeleisen.....		\$.....
Ferromanganese.....		\$.....
Ferrosilicon (7 per cent and over in silicon).....		\$.....
		\$.....
		\$.....

4. How much of your total production of pig iron in 1904 was "sand" cast, Tons

How much of your total production of pig iron in 1904 was "machine" cast, Tons

How much was delivered to Bessemer converters, open-hearth furnaces, cupolas, etc., in a molten condition Tons

5. Furnaces completed, under construction, idle, etc.:

Number of completed blast furnace stacks (alternate stacks to be counted as two furnaces).....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds.....

Number of blast furnace stacks completed during the year.....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds.....

Number of blast furnace stacks in course of construction.....

Estimated daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds.....

Number of blast furnace stacks (alternate stacks to be counted as two furnaces) idle during the entire year.....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds.....

Number of blast furnace stacks dismantled or abandoned during the year.....

Daily capacity of each stack, in gross tons of 2,240 pounds.....

Granulated slag pits:

Number of granulated slag pits connected with blast furnaces.....

Annual capacity of these pits, in gross tons, of granulated slag.....

State the purposes to which the granulated slag made is adapted.....

Cement from blast furnace slag:

Do you manufacture cement from blast furnace slag?.....

If so, give the number, location and annual capacity, in barrels of 200 pounds, of each plant—

Number..... Location and capacity.....

Longest blasts:

Greatest number of days that any one of your furnaces has been in continuous blast (do not consider furnaces out of blast when banked).....

Number of gross tons of pig iron made by the furnace during this period.....

Number of times the furnace was banked during the period.....

Number of days lost by being banked.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—IRON AND STEEL—STEEL WORKS AND ROLLING MILLS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the whole, or any part, of the pig iron, spiegelisen, ferromanganese, coke, charcoal, etc., consumed is made by the establishment reporting, the cost should be based upon the average price of these materials for the vicinity of the steel works or rolling mill reporting. The "ton" when used as a unit of measure is the gross ton of 2,240 pounds, except for coke, which is to be reported in the net ton of 2,000 pounds. The cost of materials used in lining Bessemer converters, ladles, mixers, etc., the cost of fire bricks for cupolas, open-hearth furnaces, etc., and the cost of rolls in rolling mills should be reported in "Ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery," under Inquiry 9 in the General Schedule, and not in this schedule.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic iron ore	Tons		\$.....
Foreign iron ore (from outside the United States)	Tons		\$.....
Spiegelisen, ferromanganese, and all other pig iron	Tons		\$.....
Old iron or steel rails and other scrap iron or steel, not including scrap iron or steel consumed in Bessemer converters or in open-hearth furnaces	Tons		\$.....
Scrap iron and scrap steel (cast or wrought) used in standard or modified Bessemer converters	Tons		\$.....
Scrap iron and scrap steel (cast or wrought) used in acid open-hearth steel furnaces	Tons		\$.....
Scrap iron and scrap steel (cast or wrought) used in basic open-hearth steel furnaces	Tons		\$.....
Purchased hammered iron ore blooms and pig or scrap blooms and imported Swedish billets and bars	Tons		\$.....
Purchased muck or scrap bar	Tons		\$.....
Purchased iron or steel skelp	Tons		\$.....
Purchased iron or steel ingots, blooms, billets, tin plate bars, sheet bars, or slabs, except imported Swedish billets and bars	Tons		\$.....
Purchased wire rods	Tons		\$.....
Copper ingots	Tons		\$.....
Anthracite coal or anthracite culm	Tons		\$.....
Bituminous coal or bituminous slack	Tons		\$.....
Coke	Tons		\$.....
Charcoal	Bushels		\$.....
Natural gas used for fuel			\$.....
Oil used for fuel	Barrels		\$.....
Fuel used for power			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			\$.....
All other materials			\$.....
Total			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost"			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. The value of iron and steel products other than those enumerated should be included under "All other rolled" or "All other forged, cast, or other iron and steel products." Where bar iron, bar steel, tack plate, black plates for tinning, etc., are consumed by the establishment reporting, their value must be based upon the average selling value for that vicinity, or upon the cost of production plus a percentage of profit on the operations of the steel works or rolling mill. If there are products other than iron and steel, their total value should be included with amounts received for custom work, etc., under "All products other than iron or steel, including amounts received for custom work and repairing." The "ton" when used as a unit of measure, unless otherwise stated, is the gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Approximate value at works.
Steel ingots:			
Bessemer steel ingots, including steel ingots made in Clapp-Griffiths, Robert-Bessemer, Bookwalter, Tropenas, Evans-Wills, or other converters	Tons		\$.....
Acid open-hearth steel ingots	Tons		\$.....
Basic open-hearth steel ingots	Tons		\$.....
Crucible steel ingots	Tons		\$.....
Other kinds of steel ingots	Tons		\$.....
Total	Tons		\$.....
Direct steel castings:			
Bessemer steel castings, including steel castings made in Clapp-Griffiths, Robert-Bessemer, Bookwalter, Tropenas, Evans-Wills, or other converters	Tons		\$.....
Acid open-hearth steel castings	Tons		\$.....
Basic open-hearth steel castings	Tons		\$.....
Crucible steel castings	Tons		\$.....
Other kinds of steel castings	Tons		\$.....
Total	Tons		\$.....
Rolled iron and steel:			
Rails—			
Iron	Tons		\$.....
Bessemer steel	Tons		\$.....
Open-hearth steel	Tons		\$.....
Renewed or rerolled rails—			
Iron	Tons		\$.....
Bessemer steel	Tons		\$.....
Open-hearth steel	Tons		\$.....
Splice bars, including all patent splices and rail joints	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel bars and rods, not including sheet or tin plate bars or wire rods	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel wire rods	Tons		\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at works.
Rolled iron and steel—Continued.			
Structural shapes, including light and heavy shapes—			
Iron	Tons		\$.....
Bessemer steel	Tons		\$.....
Open-hearth steel	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel hoops, bands, and cotton ties.	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel skelp	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel rolled car axles	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel hammered car axles.	Tons		\$.....
Muck and scrap bar, <i>produced for sale</i> .	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel boiler and other plates and sheets (except nail and tack plate, black plates or sheets for tinning, and armor plate).	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel nail plate	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel tack plate	Tons		\$.....
Black plates or sheets for tinning—			
Iron	Tons		\$.....
Bessemer steel	Tons		\$.....
Open-hearth steel	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel armor plate and gun forgings.	Tons		\$.....
Iron and steel rolled blooms, slabs, billets, tin plate bars, and sheet bars, <i>produced for sale</i> .	Tons		\$.....
Steel ingots, <i>produced for sale</i>	Tons		\$.....
All iron and steel scrap, <i>sold</i>	Tons		\$.....
All other rolled iron and steel products, not enumerated above.	Tons		\$.....
All other forged, cast, or other iron and steel products, not including cut nails, wire nails, bolts, nuts, rivets, spikes, washers, etc.	Tons		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.			\$.....
Miscellaneous products, <i>not rolled</i> :			
Cut nails and cut spikes—			
Iron	Kegs of 100 lbs.		\$.....
Steel	Kegs of 100 lbs.		\$.....
Combined iron and steel	Kegs of 100 lbs.		\$.....
Iron and steel wire nails	Kegs of 100 lbs.		\$.....
Iron and steel wire	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		\$.....
Iron and steel bolts, nuts, rivets, forged spikes, washers, etc.	Pounds		\$.....
Iron and steel wrought pipe or tubes.	Tons		\$.....
Iron or steel seamless-drawn, clinched, brazed, etc., pipe or tubes.	Pounds		\$.....
Cast iron gas and water, soil and plumbers', etc., pipe.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		\$.....
Gray iron and malleable castings.	Pounds		\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at works.
Miscellaneous products, <i>not rolled</i> —Continued.			
Ordnance	Tons		\$.....
Iron or steel springs, car, carriage, furniture, and all other.			\$.....
Horse and mule shoes			\$.....
Stamped ware	x x	x	\$.....
Machinery, etc.	x x	x	\$.....
Agricultural implements	x x	x	\$.....
Shovels, spades, scoops, etc.	x x	x	\$.....
Saws			\$.....
Screws			\$.....
Copper rods	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		\$.....
Copper wire	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		\$.....
Wire other than iron, steel, or copper (specify kind).	Tons, 2,000 lbs.		\$.....
Value of all products: Include the value of all manufactured products as sold, or made for sale, by the works producing them. Rolling mills producing muck bar or scrap bar, and selling it in these forms, and steel works which sell all or a part of their production in the form of ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, or tin plate or sheet bars, should consider such as finished products of their works, and should include their value in the total value of all products, notwithstanding the fact that they will be rerolled by other mills purchasing them. Where, however, the muck or scrap bar and the crude steel, made by any works, is converted into other products by the same works the value of the last finished product alone is to be included in the total value of all products. The value of the product means the price charged at the works.			
All rolled, forged, cast, or other iron and steel products			\$.....
All products other than iron or steel, including amounts received for custom work and repairing			\$.....
The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.			
Total			\$.....

3. Machinery, etc.: If works are operated on triple turn this fact should be stated. The "ton" when used as a unit of measure is the gross ton of 2,240 pounds.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Rolling mills:		
Completed rolling mill or steel establishments	Number	
Total daily capacity, double turn, of rolled iron and steel.	Tons	
In what part of your works do you use natural gas?		
Bessemer steel or modified Bessemer steel converters:		
Bessemer, Clapp-Griffiths, Robert-Bessemer, Bookwalter, Evans-Wills, Tropenas, or other converters.	Number	
Maximum capacity of each converter at each blow.	Tons	
Total daily capacity of ingots, or direct castings, double turn.	Tons	
Open-hearth steel furnaces:		
Acid open-hearth furnaces and capacity of each furnace at each melt.	Number	
Basic open-hearth furnaces and capacity of each furnace at each melt.	Number	

3. Machinery, etc.—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Open-hearth steel furnaces—Continued.		
Total daily capacity, double turn, of acid open-hearth steel ingots or castings.	Tons.....	
Total daily capacity, double turn, of basic open-hearth steel ingots or castings.	Tons.....	
Crucible steel furnaces:		
Crucible steel melting furnaces.....	Number.....	
Crucible steel pots that can be used at a heat.....	Number.....	
Total crucible steel pots in works.....	Number.....	
Total daily capacity of ingots or castings, double turn.	Tons.....	
Blister, German, and miscellaneous steel furnaces:		
Cementing, converting, or other furnaces.....	Number.....	
Total daily capacity of blister, German, and miscellaneous steel, double turn.	Tons.....	

4. Days in operation:

On single turn.....	Number of hours to a turn.....
On double turn.....	Number of hours to a turn.....
On triple turn.....	Number of hours to a turn.....
Idle.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LEAD, SMELTING AND REFINING.

(This schedule was not printed, but because of the small number required a typewritten form was used.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of the materials operated upon as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If ores and concentrates were brought from mines and mills operated by the same owner, separately report both their quantity and cost as distinct from materials purchased; likewise if matte or crude bullion were brought from another smelter operated by the same owner; if the smelter was merely a department of the refinery, the quantity only should be reported. The cost may be the amount as charged upon the books of the establishment or as delivered at the smelter or refinery. The total cost of materials in the General Schedule which will accompany this report, must be exclusive of refinery values for materials from the smelting department of the establishment reporting.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

SMELTER.	MATERIALS FROM MINE OR SMELTER OPERATED BY THE SAME OWNER.		MATERIALS PURCHASED.	
	Quantity.	Cost, not including freight.	Quantity.	Cost, not including freight.
Ores and concentrates, tons:				
Argentiferous.....		\$.....		\$.....
Nonargentiferous.....		\$.....		\$.....
Fluxes and other materials (specify class).		\$.....		\$.....

REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT.

Dore bars, ounces.....	\$.....	\$.....
Base bullion, domestic, pounds.....	\$.....	\$.....
Base bullion, foreign, pounds.....	\$.....	\$.....
Fuel.....		\$.....
MHI supplies (lubricants and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....		\$.....
All other materials.....		\$.....
Total cost of all materials.....		\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in cost.....		\$.....

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated: Separately report the total quantity, in tons or pounds, of each class of materials treated and the assay contents or the bullion recovered from each class of materials or ores, concentrates, matte, etc.; that is, the silver, gold, lead and copper contents of the smelted product as shown by assay. Specify class of material embraced within the designation of "Other materials." Stock on hand should be given for January 1 and December 31 of the calendar year 1904, or for the first and the last day of the firm's business year nearest to the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

SMELTER.	Gross weight (tons).	FINE METALLIC CONTENTS.				
		Lead (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Copper (pounds).	Other metals (pounds).
Total treated.....						
Materials from mines operated by the same owner.....						
Purchased:						
Ores and concentrates—						
Argentiferous.....						
Nonargentiferous.....						
Other materials.....						
Treated on tolls:						
Ores and concentrates—						
Argentiferous.....						
Nonargentiferous.....						
Other materials.....						
Stock on hand and in process:						
January 1, 1904.....						
December 31, 1904.....						

REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT.

Total treated.....					
Dore bars.....					
Base bullion:					
From smelting department.....					
Purchased.....					
Treated on tolls, domestic.....					
Refined in bond and reexported.....					
Stock on hand and in process:					
January 1, 1904.....					
December 31, 1904.....					

3. Products: State character of product, whether matte or base bullion or Dore bars, etc. Specify class of product embraced within the designation of "Other products." Give the quantity and value of bullion sold and shipped to other refineries or returned to patrons.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

SMELTER.	Quantity returned to patrons.	Quantity sold.
Soft lead, fine pounds.....		
Lead contents of base bullion fine pounds.....		
Silver, fine ounces.....		
Gold, fine ounces.....		
Copper contents of matte, fine pounds.....		
Other products (specify class of product).....		
Amount of tolls received, \$.....		

3. Products—Continued.

REFINERY AND DESILVERIZING PLANT.	Quantity returned to patrons.	Quantity sold.
Lead, fine pounds:		
Hard or antimonial.....		
All other.....		
Dore bars (contents of precious metals):		
Gold, fine ounces.....		
Silver, fine ounces.....		
Fine bars:		
Gold, fine ounces.....		
Silver, fine ounces.....		
Other products (specify class of product).....		
Amount of tolls received, \$.....		

SMELTER.	Gross value of products sold.	DEDUCTIONS.			Net amount received.
		Tolls paid for refining.	Freight.	Commis- sions and selling expense.	
Soft lead.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Lead contents of base bul- lion.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Silver.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Gold.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Copper contents of matte.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Other products.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

REFINERY AND DESILVERIZ-
ING PLANT.

Lead:					
Hard or antimonial.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
All other.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Dore bars:					
Gold.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Silver.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Fine bars:					
Gold.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Silver.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Other products.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

4. Contents of foreign ores treated:

	Lead (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Copper (pounds).	Other metals (pounds).
Imported for consumption:					
Total.....					
From Mexico.....					
From British Columbia.....					
From other countries (name each).....					
Smelted and refined in bond and reexported:					
Total.....					
From Mexico.....					
From British Columbia.....					
From other countries (name each).....					

5. Average percentage of metals recovered in treatment during the year:

	PERCENTAGE OF ASSAY CONTENTS OF ORE, CONCENTRATES, OR MATTE SAVED IN SMELTING.			
	Lead.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.
Ore.....				
Concentrates.....				
Matte.....				

6. Name and location of mint, assay office, smelter, or refinery to which products
were shipped during the year:

Base bullion.....	
Dore bars.....	
Copper.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LEATHER GLOVES AND
MITTENS.

Post office.....

General office at.....

(Factories operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located
in different counties, cities, or towns must be separately reported.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported.
Separately report the quantity and value of the materials used, as indicated.
If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the
amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under
"Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

*The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the
General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Deerskins.....	Number of dozen.....		\$.....
Sheepskins, domestic.....	Number of dozen.....		\$.....
Sheepskins, imported.....	Number of dozen.....		\$.....
Kid and suede, domestic.....	Number of dozen.....		\$.....
Kid and suede, imported.....	Number of dozen.....		\$.....
Hogskins, domestic.....	Number.....		\$.....
Hogskins, imported.....	Number.....		\$.....
Horse and cow hide.....	Number of sides.....		\$.....
All other leather.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory, and account for all
products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately
report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.
*The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the
General Schedule.*

KIND.	Number (dozen pairs).	Value.
Dress gloves, mittens, and gauntlets:		
Men's, lined.....		\$.....
Men's, unlined.....		\$.....
Women's, lined.....		\$.....
Women's, unlined.....		\$.....
Children's, lined.....		\$.....
Children's, unlined.....		\$.....

MANUFACTURES.

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Number (dozen pairs).	Value.
Working gloves, mittens, and gauntlets:		
Men's, lined.....		\$.....
Men's, unlined.....		\$.....
Women's, lined.....		\$.....
Women's, unlined.....		\$.....
Children's, lined.....		\$.....
Children's, unlined.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LEATHER, TANNED AND CURRIED.

(Including also patent, enameled, and morocco.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of hides, skins, tanning and currying materials, etc., as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Tanners who also do currying, and establishments engaged exclusively in currying, will please notice that under "Currying materials" the rough leather called for covers only that which is *purchased in that condition*. Where tanning, currying, or finishing is done for others who furnish the hides, skins, or rough sides, do not report under "Materials used" the cost of these articles, but simply the cost of the materials actually furnished by the establishment doing the work.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Hides and skins:			
Hides (all kinds).....	Number.....		\$.....
Calf and kip skins.....	Number.....		\$.....
Coltskins.....	Number.....		\$.....
Goatskins.....	Number.....		\$.....
Sheepskins.....	Number.....		\$.....
All other skins.....	Number.....		\$.....
Tanning materials:			
Hemlock bark.....	Cords.....		\$.....
Oak bark.....	Cords.....		\$.....
Gambier.....	Bales.....		\$.....
Hemlock bark extract.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Oak bark extract.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Quebracho extract.....	Barrels or bales.....		\$.....
Sumac.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Chemicals.....			\$.....
All other materials used in tanning.....			\$.....
Currying materials:			
Rough leather, <i>purchased rough</i>	Sides.....		\$.....
Rough grains, <i>purchased rough</i>	Sides.....		\$.....
Rough splits, <i>purchased rough</i>	Sides.....		\$.....
All other rough leather, <i>purchased rough</i>	Sides or whole hides.....		\$.....
Oil, stearin, dégras, tallow, and all other materials used in currying.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....

1. Materials used—Continued.

KIND.	Cost.
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....	\$.....
All other materials.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....	\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the tannery or shop and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. Under the several kinds of rough leather *sold in the rough* report the rough leather sold to curriers to be finished.

If there are products other than those enumerated, their total value should be reported under "All other products, including by-products, etc."

Establishments tanning, currying, or finishing for others should report under "Amount charged for tanning, currying, or finishing for others" only the amount charged or received for the work. The estimated value of hides and skins tanned or curried for others is called for under Inquiry 3, and these hides and skins are not to be accounted for under either Inquiries 1 or 2.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Rough leather, <i>sold in the rough</i>	Sides.....		\$.....
Rough leather, <i>sold in the rough</i>	Whole hides.....		\$.....
Rough grains, <i>sold in the rough</i>	Sides.....		\$.....
Rough splits, <i>sold in the rough</i>	Sides.....		\$.....
Sole leather:			
Oak.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Union.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Hemlock.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Upper leather (other than calf, kip, or colt skins):			
Grain, satin, kangaroo, etc. (side leather).....	Sides.....		\$.....
Finished splits.....	Number.....		\$.....
Patent and enameled shoe leather.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Horsehide.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Coltskins:			
Whole skins.....	Number.....		\$.....
Sides.....	Number.....		\$.....
Calf and kip skins, tanned and finished:			
Flesh finished.....	Number.....		\$.....
Grain finished.....	Number.....		\$.....
Patent and enameled.....	Number.....		\$.....
Goatskins, tanned and finished:			
Black.....	Number.....		\$.....
Colored.....	Number.....		\$.....
Sheepskins, tanned and finished.....	Number.....		\$.....
Belting leather.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Harness leather.....	Sides.....		\$.....
Carriage leather.....	Number of hides.....		\$.....
Trunk, bag, and pocketbook leather.....			\$.....
Bookbinder's leather.....			\$.....
Leather for manufacture of gloves.....			\$.....
Furniture leather.....	Number of hides.....		\$.....
All other leather, including offal leather.....			\$.....
All other products, including by-products, glue stock, etc.....			\$.....
Amount charged for tanning, currying, or finishing for others.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Custom work, stock tanned or finished for others:

FOR TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND FINISHERS.			FOR OTHERS, NOT TANNERS, CURRIERS, OR FINISHERS.		
KIND.	Number.	Estimated value after being tanned, curried, or finished.	KIND.	Number.	Estimated value after being tanned, curried, or finished.
Hides tanned.....		\$.....	Hides tanned.....		\$.....
Skins tanned.....		\$.....	Skins tanned.....		\$.....
Sides curried.....		\$.....	Sides curried.....		\$.....
Splits curried.....		\$.....	Splits curried.....		\$.....
Skins curried or finished.		\$.....	Skins curried or finished.		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....	Total.....		\$.....

(Give the number and estimated value of the hides or skins in whatever stage of the work they leave the tannery or shop. Special care is requested that these numbers and values be reported in the correct columns, namely, work which is done for other tanners, curriers, and finishers or work which is done for merchants or others who are *not* tanners, curriers, or finishers.)

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.

(Reports of planing mills *connected with* sawmills must be included with the reports of the latter in this schedule. Planing mills operated separately and independently must be reported in the General Schedule *only*. Reports should be secured for mills engaged in contract sawing, but not for mills engaged exclusively in local custom sawing.)

1. Capital invested—owned and borrowed: The answer must show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed. If the land or other property is leased, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part is leased and part owned, the fact should be stated and only the value of the owned property given. The value of all items of live capital, bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, cash on hand, etc., should be given as of the last day of the business year reported.

(a) In logging or timber plants:

Land (Do not include timbered land or standing timber or cut or burnt-over land. See Inquiry 7).	\$.....	
Buildings.....	\$.....	
Machinery, tools, and implements (Include live stock, booms, chains, canals or chutes, logging railways, and equipment, etc.).....	\$.....	
Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, logs and other products, and cash and other sundries on hand (for logging or timber plants conducted as independent establishments marketing their products. Where a logging camp is conducted by a milling establishment, report under this item <i>only</i> logs and bolts still in the woods or in transit to the mill).....	\$.....	\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

(b) In mill plants (Include sawmills, planing mills connected with sawmills, shingle mills, stave mills, veneer mills, etc.):

Land.....	\$.....	
Buildings, dry kilns, etc.....	\$.....	
Machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$.....	
Bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, logs and bolts and other materials <i>at the mill</i> , stock in process of manufacture, finished products, cash on hand, and other sundries.....	\$.....	\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

2. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the variety and quantity, as indicated. If freight or other transportation charges are paid which are not included in the cost, report these charges separately for the sawmill and the planing mill under "Amount of freight, if any, not included in the 'Cost.'" Report under "Sawmills" and "Planing mills and remanufactures" *only* materials purchased. Do not include logs and bolts from the logging plant, or rough lumber from the sawmill, of the establishment reporting.

KIND.	Principal variety.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Logging or timber plants:				
Stampage value of all timber cut for logs or bolts during the year (scaled measurement).		1,000 feet B. M.		\$.....
Other stampage (for ties, poles, etc.).		x x x x x	x x x	\$.....
Cost at point of use of supplies consumed, exclusive of those for board of men and for keep of horses and cattle.				\$.....
Total.....				\$.....
Sawmills (or veneer mills, stave mills, etc.):				
Logs (scaled measurement), purchased.		1,000 feet B. M.		\$.....
Bolts, purchased.....		Cords		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).				\$.....
All other materials.....				\$.....
Total.....				\$.....
Amount of freight or other transportation expense, if any, not included in the "Cost."				\$.....
Planing mills and remanufactures:				
Rough lumber, purchased.....		1,000 feet B. M.		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).				\$.....
All other materials used in remanufactures.				\$.....
Total.....				\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, not included in the "Cost."				\$.....

3. Products—logging or timber plants: Give the value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the kind, quantity, and value of the products as indicated.

KIND.	Variety (pine, oak, etc.).	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Logs (scaled measurement):				
(a) Cut for use in the sawmill operating this plant.		1,000 feet		The value of items under (a) is not to be reported.
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		
		1,000 feet		

MANUFACTURES.

3. Products—logging or timber plants—Continued.

KIND.	Variety (pine, oak, etc.).	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Logs (scaled measurement)—Continued.				
(b) Cut for sale, as logs.		1,000 feet		\$.....
		1,000 feet		\$.....
		1,000 feet		\$.....
Fence posts		Number		\$.....
Hemlock bark		Cords		\$.....
Oak bark		Cords		\$.....
Railway ties		Number		\$.....
Telegraph and telephone poles.		Number		\$.....
Charcoal		Bushels		\$.....
All other products				\$.....
Amount received for contract work				\$.....
Total value of all logging or timber products				\$.....

3. Products—Saw and planing mills: Give the quantity, and value where required, of sawed and dressed lumber and other articles enumerated and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Report under (a) only the variety and quantity of lumber sawed by this mill and used or dressed in the planing mill connected, as the value of this lumber will be reported with the finished products of the planing mill. Lumber sold in the rough must be reported under (b) with other sawmill products.

KIND.	Variety of lum-ber (pine, oak, etc.)	Unit of measure.	Quan-tity.	Value.
(a) Sawed lumber—used or dressed in the planing mill con-nected with the sawmill:				
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	The value of items under (a) is not to be reported.
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....
(b) Sawed lumber—sold (or to be sold) rough:				
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
.....	1,000 feet B. M.	.....	\$.....
Staves.....	No. of 1,000.....	.....	\$.....
Heading.....	No. of sets.....	.....	\$.....
Hoops.....	No. of 1,000.....	.....	\$.....
Shingles:				
.....	No. of 1,000.....	.....	\$.....
.....	No. of 1,000.....	.....	\$.....
.....	No. of 1,000.....	.....	\$.....
Laths.....	No. of 1,000.....	.....	\$.....

3. Products—saw and planing mills—Continued.

KIND.	Variety of lumber (pine, oak, etc.).	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Veneers		No. of sq. ft.		\$.....
All other products (specify):				\$.....
				\$.....
Amount received for custom sawing				\$.....
Total value of sawmill products				\$.....
Planing mill, connected with sawmill:				
Gross value of finished lumber, flooring, ceiling, etc.				\$.....
Gross value of remanufactured products (specify):				\$.....
				\$.....
Amount received for custom planing, etc.				\$.....
Total value of planing mill products				\$.....
Aggregate value of all products				\$.....

Animals used in logging during the year, number

Total cost of keep \$.....

4. Salaried employees:

	NUMBER.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN SALARIES DURING THE YEAR.	
	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.	Logging.	Saw and planing mills.
Salaried officers of corporation			\$.....	\$.....
Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees:				
Men			\$.....	\$.....
Women			\$.....	\$.....
Total			\$.....	\$.....

5. Wage-earners, including pieceworkers:

	GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.		LEAST NUMBER EMPLOYED AT ANY ONE TIME DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES DURING THE YEAR.	
	Log-ging.	Saw and planing mills.	Log-ging.	Saw and planing mills.	Log-ging.	Saw and planing mills.
Men 16 years and over					\$.....	\$.....
Women 16 years and over					\$.....	\$.....
Children under 16 years					\$.....	\$.....
Total					\$.....	\$.....

Salaries and wages should include board or rent furnished as part compensation. Foremen receiving wages and performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge are to be reported as wage-earners. Amounts paid for contract work, if not done by the regular employees, must not be included here, but reported in answer to Inquiry 8 in the General Schedule. If books do not show the separate amount of wages paid to men, women, and children, apportion the total wages for the year upon the basis of an average pay roll. Include under "Logging" all wage-earners of this establishment engaged in logging operations—felling, skidding, transporting, driving, etc.—from the stump to the mill.

MONTH.	LOGGING.			SAW AND PLANING MILLS.		
	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						

TIMBERED LAND OR STANDING TIMBER.	LOCATION.		Area (acres).	Total stand of timber (1,000 feet B. M.).	Species of tim- ber.	Value.
	State.	County.				
						\$.....
						\$.....
						\$.....
						\$.....
Total.....						\$.....
Cut or burnt-over lands.						\$.....

KIND.	Quantity, tons.	Value.
Can ice.....		\$.....
Plate ice.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SYSTEM USED.	ANHYDROUS.		AQUA.		TOTAL.	
	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds.	Cost.
Compressor.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Absorption.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Knitting machine needles:			
Latch.....	Number.....		\$.....
Spring.....	Number.....		\$.....
Sewing machine needles:			
Common household dry-thread.....	Number.....		\$.....
Wax-thread sewing.....	Number.....		\$.....
Pins:			
Common or toilet.....	Packs.....		\$.....
Hair.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Safety.....	Gross.....		\$.....
Hooks and eyes.....	Gross.....		\$.....
All other products (specify):			\$.....
			\$.....
			\$.....
Amount received for custom work, etc.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

KIND.	Quantity, yards.	Value.
Oilcloth:		
Floor.....		\$.....
Carriage floor.....		\$.....
Enameled.....		\$.....
Table.....		\$.....
Shelf.....		\$.....
Upholstery.....		\$.....
Other oilcloth (specify).....		\$.....
.....		\$.....
Linoleum (including cork carpet).....		\$.....
Inlaid linoleum.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....		\$.....
Total		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products. The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.
			\$.

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Pigments:			
(a) White lead, dry	Pounds		\$.
(b) White lead, in oil	Pounds		\$.
(c) Oxides of lead (litharge, red lead, orange mineral, etc.)	Pounds		\$.
(d) Lampblack and other carbon blacks	Pounds		\$.
(e) Barytes	Pounds		\$.
(f) Vermilion (true)	Pounds		\$.
(g) Fine colors, other than vermilion	Pounds		\$.
(h) Iron oxides and other earth colors	Pounds		\$.
(i) Dry colors	Pounds		\$.
(j) Pulp colors, sold moist	Pounds		\$.
Paints:			
(a) Paints in oil, in paste	Pounds		\$.
(b) Paints in oil, already mixed for use	Gallons		\$.
Varnishes and japans:			
(a) Oleoresinous varnishes	Gallons		\$.
(b) Spirit varnishes, not turpentine	Gallons		\$.
(c) Damar and similar turpentine and benzine varnishes	Gallons		\$.
(d) Pyroxylin varnishes	Gallons		\$.
(e) Drying japans and dryers	Gallons		\$.
(f) Baking japans and lacquers	Gallons		\$.
(g) Other products in this group	Gallons		\$.
Fillers:			
(a) Liquid fillers	Gallons		\$.
(b) Paste fillers	Pounds		\$.
(c) Dry fillers	Pounds		\$.
(d) Putty	Pounds		\$.
Water paints and kalsomine:			
(a) Water paints, dry or in paste	Pounds		\$.
(b) Water paints, already mixed for use	Gallons		\$.

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Other products:			
(a) Linseed oil, raw	Gallons		\$.
(b) Linseed oil, boiled	Gallons		\$.
(c) Acetic acid	Pounds		\$.
(d) Bleached shellac	Pounds		\$.
(e) Copperas	Pounds		\$.
(f) Acetate of lead	Pounds		\$.
(g) Sodas	Pounds		\$.
(h) Alums	Pounds		\$.
(i) Coal tar distillery products			\$.
(j) Wood alcohol	Gallons		\$.
(k) Charcoal	Bushels		\$.
(l) Dyestuffs, natural	Pounds		\$.
(m) Dyestuffs, artificial	Pounds		\$.
(n) Tanning materials	Pounds		\$.
(o) Fine chemicals			\$.
All other products			\$.
Amount received for custom work, etc.			\$.
Total			\$.

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of white lead, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
White lead, dry	Pounds	
Lead oxides	Pounds	
Copperas	Pounds	
Varnishes	Gallons	
Drying japans and dryers	Gallons	
Collodion and other cellulose nitrate solutions	Gallons	
Pyroxylin and other cellulose nitrates	Pounds	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

General offices at.....
(Paper and pulp mills operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of wood, rags, pulp, fiber, etc., as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If rice straw or cotton seed hulls are used, show the quantity and value on some of the unused lines.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic spruce for ground wood	Cords		\$.
Domestic spruce for sulphite and soda fiber	Cords		\$.
Canadian spruce for ground wood	Cords		\$.
Canadian spruce for sulphite and soda fiber	Cords		\$.

1. Materials used—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic poplar wood for soda fiber	Cords.....		\$.....
Canadian poplar wood for soda fiber	Cords.....		\$.....
Other domestic pulp wood	Cords.....		\$.....
Other Canadian wood	Cords.....		\$.....
Rags, including cotton and flax waste and sweepings.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Old or waste paper	Tons.....		\$.....
Manila stock, including jute bagging, rope, waste, threads, etc.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Straw	Tons.....		\$.....
Ground wood pulp, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Soda wood fiber, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Sulphite wood fiber, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Other chemical fiber, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Other stock			\$.....
Sulphur	Tons.....		\$.....
Other chemicals			\$.....
Pyrites	Tons.....		\$.....
Sizing	Tons.....		\$.....
Clay ^y	Tons.....		\$.....
Fuel			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery)			\$.....
All other materials			\$.....
Total			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost"			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the mill and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. Report the *quantity only* of wood pulp, soda fiber, or sulphite fiber *made and used by the same mill*. If, however, the pulp is used in a paper mill, whether or not owned by the same company, located in a different town, city, or state, the quantity and value must both be reported. The quantity and value made for sale as such should be reported the same as other products.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Tons.	Value.
Newspaper:		
In rolls, for printing		\$.....
In sheets, for printing		\$.....
Book paper:		
Book, wood fiber chief ingredient		\$.....
Book, rags chief ingredient		\$.....
Cover		\$.....
Plate, lithograph, map, woodcut, etc		\$.....
Cardboard, bristol board, card middles, tickets, etc		\$.....
Fine paper:		
Writing paper		\$.....
All other fine paper		\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Tons.	Value.
Wrapping paper:		
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.)		\$.....
Heavy wrapping (mill wrappers, etc.)		\$.....
Straw wrapping		\$.....
Bogus or wood manila, all grades		\$.....
All other wrapping paper		\$.....
Boards:		
Wood pulp board		\$.....
Strawboard		\$.....
Newsboard		\$.....
All other boards		\$.....
Other paper products:		
Tissues		\$.....
Blotting paper		\$.....
Building, roofing, asbestos, and sheathing paper		\$.....
Hanging papers		\$.....
Miscellaneous		\$.....
Ground wood pulp:		
Made for own use		x
Made to sell as such		\$.....
Soda fiber:		
Made for own use		x
Made to sell as such		\$.....
Sulphite fiber:		
Made for own use		x
Made to sell as such		\$.....
All other products		\$.....
Total		\$.....

3. Machinery and capacity of mill: Give the number of machines, etc., and describe, as indicated. If there are machines used other than those enumerated, give their kind, number, etc., on some of the unused lines.

Fourdrinier machines, number Width of each Total width, inches Capacity per 24 hours, tons
 Cylinder machines, number Width of each Total width, inches Capacity per 24 hours, tons

For mills making soda:

 Number of digestors
 Total capacity of digestors, tons per cook
 Number of cooks per week

For mills making sulphite:

 Number of digestors
 Total capacity of digestors, tons per cook
 Number of cooks per week

For mills making ground wood pulp:

 Number of grinders
 Total capacity of grinders per 24 hours, tons
 Yearly capacity of mill, in paper, tons
 Yearly capacity of mill, in pulp, tons
 Yearly capacity of mill, in soda pulp, tons
 Yearly capacity of mill, in sulphite pulp, tons

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PENS AND PENCILS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, as indicated. If pens and pencils are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the unused lines.

MANUFACTURES.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (number of gross).	Value.
Pens:		
Steel.....		\$.....
Gold.....		\$.....
Fountain.....		\$.....
Stylographic.....		\$.....
All other pens.....		\$.....
Pencils, lead:		
Wood cased.....		\$.....
Gold cased.....		\$.....
Silver cased.....		\$.....
Plated cased.....		\$.....
All other pencils.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work, etc.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PETROLEUM REFINING.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." Coopers', carpenters', and tinners' materials include shooks, staves, heading, lumber, iron hoops, tin, solder, etc., used in the manufacture of cases, barrels, cans, etc., and in their repairs.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Crude petroleum.....	Barrels of 42 gallons.....		\$.....
Sulphuric acid.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Caustic soda.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sulphur.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Pyrites.....	Tons, 2,240 pounds.....		\$.....
Coopers' and carpenters' materials.....			\$.....
Tinners' materials.....			\$.....
Barrels, cases, and tin cans, purchased.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

Of the sulphuric acid made during the year by this establishment give the quantity consumed in the manufacturing operations..... Tons.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the refinery, including cost of packages, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their value must be included under "All other products." Where cases, barrels, cans, etc., are made, the value of those made during the year covered by this report should also be given under "All other products," exclusive of those which have been used, and their cost included with petroleum products reported.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value (including cost of packages).
Illuminating oils.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Fuel oils.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Residuum.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Paraffine oils.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Reduced oils.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Neutral filtered oils.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Filtered cylinder oils.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Greases (lubricating, etc.).....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Naphtha and gasoline.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Paraffine wax.....	Barrels of 50 gallons.....		\$.....
Sludge acid.....	Tons, 2,000 pounds.....		\$.....
Coke and black naphtha.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Equipment:

DESCRIPTION.	Num-ber.	DESCRIPTION.	Num-ber.	Total capacity, gallons.
Still heated by steam.....		Storage tanks for crude petroleum.....		
Still heated by super-heated steam.....		Storage tanks for refined petroleum.....		
Still heated by fire.....		Cooper shops.....		x
Agitators.....		Tin shops.....		x
Chilling houses for paraffine.....				
Hydraulic or other presses.....				

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—PIANOS AND ORGANS.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the pianos and organs, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the blank or unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Pianos:		
Upright.....		\$.....
Grand.....		\$.....
Square.....		\$.....
Self-playing.....		\$.....
Street.....		\$.....
Piano players.....		\$.....
Piano playing attachments.....		\$.....
		\$.....

1. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
Organs:		
Pipe.....		\$.....
Reed.....		\$.....
Self-playing.....		\$.....
Street.....		\$.....
		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—POTTERY, TERRA COTTA, AND FIRE CLAY PRODUCTS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
China clay (domestic), <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
China clay (foreign), <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Ball clay (domestic), <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Ball clay (foreign), <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Stoneware clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Slip clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Fire clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Pipe clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Terra cotta clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Brick clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
All other clay, <i>purchased</i>	Tons.....		\$.....
Sand.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Flint (quartz).....	Tons.....		\$.....
Feldspar.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Plaster.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Salt.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Manganese.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Iron.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Lime.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Liquid and coin gold.....			\$.....
Oxide of lead, zinc, and cobalt.....			\$.....
Packing materials (crates and hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.).....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, including packages, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of clay products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated in either of the two subdivisions, they should be reported under "All other products" of the class to which they belong.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Value.
Pottery products:	
Red earthenware.....	\$.....
Stoneware..... Gallons.....	\$.....
Yellow and Rockingham ware.....	\$.....
C. C. ware and white granite ware, including semivitreous porcelain ware.....	\$.....
China (porcelain).....	\$.....
Bone china, Delft, and Belleek ware.....	\$.....
Sanitary ware, including solid porcelain bath tubs, laundry tubs, etc.....	\$.....
Porcelain electrical supplies.....	\$.....
Porcelain doorknobs and hardware trimmings.....	\$.....
All other pottery products—	\$.....
	\$.....
	\$.....
Terra cotta, fire, and other clay products:	
Architectural terra cotta work.....	\$.....
Fireproofing, including terra cotta lumber, and hollow building tile or blocks..... Tons.....	\$.....
Roofing, floor, and encaustic tile.....	\$.....
Fire brick..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
Drain tile.....	\$.....
Sewer pipe..... Tons.....	\$.....
Electrical conduits.....	\$.....
Enameled brick..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
Vitrified paving brick..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
Fancy or ornamental brick..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
Red front brick (both pressed and wire cut)..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
Sand-lime brick..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
Common brick..... No. of 1,000.....	\$.....
All other terra cotta, fire, and "other clay" products—	\$.....
	\$.....
	\$.....
All other products.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....

3. Machinery and kilns: Give the number of machines and kilns that were in operation during any part of the year. If there are machines used other than those enumerated state the kind and number on the blank lines. Under "Idle machinery" report such as were idle during the entire year, excluding abandoned machines.

CLASS.	Number.	CLASS.	Number.
Pottery:		Pottery—Continued.	
Disintegrators (blunger).....		Wad mills.....	
Agitators.....		Jiggers.....	
Slip pumps.....		Batters.....	
Lawns.....		Dry presses.....	
Clay presses—		Polishers.....	
Iron.....		Lathes.....	
Wood.....		All other machines—	
Pug mills—			
Regular.....		Kilns—	
Sagger.....		Up draft.....	

MANUFACTURES.

3. Machinery and kilns--Continued.

CLASS.	Number.	CLASS.	Number.
Pottery--Continued.		Terra cotta, tile, and brick--Continued.	
Kilns--Continued.		Molding machines--Con.	
Down draft.....		Sewer pipe presses.....	
Muffle--		Tile machines.....	
Large.....		All other molding machines--	
Decorating.....		
All other kilns--		Mold sanders.....	
		All other machinery--	
Terra cotta, tile, and brick:			
Clay-grinding machines--		Kilns--	
Disintegrators.....		Clamp.....	
Dry pans.....		Down draft--	
All other clay-grinding machines--		Round.....	
		Rectangular.....	
Clay-tempering machines--		Muffle.....	
Ring pits.....		Continuous.....	
Pug mills.....		All other kilns--	
Wet pans.....			
All other tempering machines--		Dryers (system used)--	
		
Molding machines--			
Soft mud.....		Idle machinery:	
Stiff mud.....			
Dry presses.....			
Shape brick power presses.....			
Hand presses.....			

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE--PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND THE PERIODICAL PRESS (INCLUDING JOB PRINTING OFFICES).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of paper used for newspapers, and for periodicals, and the cost of other articles, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."
- The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Paper for newspapers.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Paper for periodicals.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Paper for books and periodicals.....			\$.....
Paper for job printing.....			\$.....
Ink.....			\$.....
			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price charged at the office and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the various products, as indicated. Bookbinding, electrotyping, engraving, etc., and the manufacture of blank books, etc., are to be reported in this schedule *only* when done in connection with a printing or publishing establishment.
- The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Value.
Newspapers and other periodicals:	
Amount charged for advertising.....	\$.....
Amount charged for subscriptions and sales.....	\$.....
Book and pamphlet publications.....	\$.....
Sheet music and books of music.....	\$.....
Job printing.....	\$.....
Bookbinding.....	\$.....
Blank books.....	\$.....
Electrotyping, engraving, etc.....	\$.....
All other products.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....

3. Give details of the kind of printing and publishing done by this establishment, to wit: Printers who do only the mechanical work for certain periodical publications should not embody in their reports the information relating to these periodicals concerning circulation, etc., which will be furnished by the publishers.
- a. Book publication.....; b. newspaper publication.....; c. periodical publication.....; d. job printing.....; e. bookbinding.....; f. electrotyping.....
- If one or more newspapers or other periodicals are published by this establishment, state the name of each publication, and how often each is published:

If this establishment prints one or more periodicals published by others, state the full name of each periodical and the address of its business office in each case:

4. Daily newspapers (including weekly, semiweekly, and other papers published in connection with them):
- State whether morning or evening, or both.....
- State whether a Sunday edition is published..... If so, when established.....
- State if weekly, semiweekly, or triweekly papers are also published.....
5. All other periodical publications:
- State how often published.....
- State general character and purpose of the publication.....
- NOTE.—Classification of publications: *The following classification is suggested. Place a cross (x) opposite the lines which properly describe the periodicals you publish. Publishers of periodicals not included under either of these heads will indicate their character specifically under the head of "Miscellaneous;"*
- a. News, politics, and family reading.
- b. Religious, with denominational relations, if any.
- c. Agricultural, horticultural, dairy, stock raising, etc.
- d. Commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, etc.
- e. Trade journals generally.
- f. General literature, including monthly and quarterly magazines.
- g. Sunday newspapers.
- h. Medicine and surgery.
- i. Law.
- j. Science and mechanics.
- k. Freemasonry, Odd Fellowship, temperance organizations, etc., including the publications of societies.
- l. Education and history, including the periodicals of educational and historical societies.
- m. Society, art, music, fashion, etc.
- n. College and school periodicals.
- o. Miscellaneous.

6. Circulation of all periodicals (average per issue):
 Of the daily; of the Sunday; of the weekly
 Of the semiweekly; of the triweekly
 Of the monthly; of the quarterly
 Total foreign circulation; in Canada
7. If published in a language other than English, state what language
8. State whether the publishers do their own printing. If not, state name and address of the printer
9. Type casting and typesetting machines, etc.

KIND.	Number.
.....
.....
.....

Number of operators of these machines Number of all other compositors

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS.

1. Products: Give the number and value of locomotives and cars (passenger and freight) built during the year and the cost of repairs to locomotives and cars, as called for in the schedule, which provides also for work done for other companies.
- The value of the locomotives and cars built for the use of the company reporting, and the value of the repairs to the rolling stock, should represent the total cost, including labor, materials, and miscellaneous expenses incident to the work. Do not report the value of locomotives, cars, etc., which are repaired. Shopwork done for other corporations should be the amount received for such service.
- The report must be prepared in accordance with the three subdivisions named: Motive power and machinery department, car department, and bridge and building department. In this latter department attention is directed to the fact that "shopwork only" is required.
- If there is shopwork done which may not properly be classed as coming within either of the three subheadings, report the same under "All other products, not classified."
- The amount expended for repairs to locomotives, cars, etc., in this report, must not include amounts paid to other companies for such work.
- The cost of materials used in the General Schedule should be confined to lumber, iron and other metals, wheels and parts purchased, hardware, varnish, glass, etc., which are consumed in shopwork.
- The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost, or amount charged for the work.
Motive power and machinery department:			
Locomotives built.....	Number.....		\$.....
Locomotives repaired.....			\$.....
Work of this department for other corporations.....			\$.....
All other products of this department.....			\$.....
Total for motive power and machinery department.....			\$.....
Car department:			
Passenger cars built.....	Number.....		\$.....
Freight cars built.....	Number.....		\$.....
Other cars built (specify).....	Number.....		\$.....
.....	Number.....		\$.....
Passenger and freight cars repaired.....			\$.....
Work of this department for other corporations.....			\$.....
All other products of this department.....			\$.....
Total for car department.....			\$.....
Bridge and building department (shopwork only):			
Repairs and renewals.....			\$.....

1. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Cost, or amount charged for the work.
Bridge and building department (shopwork only)—Continued.	
Work of this department for other corporations.....	\$.....
All other products of this department.....	\$.....
All other products, not classified.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Total for all shopwork.....	\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—RICE, CLEANING AND POLISHING.

1. Kind of mill: Merchant..... Exchange..... Both merchant and exchange..... Do you do custom milling?..... If so, state, approximately, the amount (in dollars) received for toll, \$.....
2. Materials used: The cost of all domestic and foreign rough rice used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If custom milling is done, the quantity and cost of rice milled during the year must be included the same as of rice owned by the establishment reporting. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."
- The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.*

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Rough rice, domestic.....	Bushels, 45 pounds.....		\$.....
Rough rice, foreign.....	Bushels, 45 pounds.....		\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

3. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the mill of the clean rice, whole or broken, of polish, bran, and hulls (with cost of packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The quantity and total value of rice, etc., produced in custom milling should be reported the same as for these products when owned by the establishments reporting. The value of unused barrels and sacks made during the year by this establishment should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Clean rice:			
Whole.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Broken.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Polish.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Bran.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Hulls.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

4. Equipment, etc.:

- Kind of machine used for hulling..... Number.....
- Kind of machine used for polishing..... Number.....
- Estimated maximum capacity of the mill per day of 24 hours (rough rice)..... Bushels.....

MANUFACTURES.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SALT WORKS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Cost.
Barrels, bags, sacks, purchased as such.....	\$.....
Cooperage stock purchased.....	\$.....
Cloth purchased for sacks.....	\$.....
Fuel.....	\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....	\$.....
All other materials, cartons, etc.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....	\$.....

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the works of salt and bromine (including packages), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The total quantity of salt produced should be segregated and reported as to "grade."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Salt (including value of packages).....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Bromine.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Value of packages included in the above.....			\$.....

GRADE OF SALT.	Total quantity (barrels).
Table and dairy.....	
Common fine.....	
Common coarse.....	
Packers'.....	
Coarse solar.....	
Rock salt mined.....	
Milling.....	
Other grades.....	
Total, all grades.....	

3. Processes employed:

Covers or ponds, number..... Area in square feet..... Kettles, number..... Grainers, number..... Open pans, number..... Vacuum pans, number.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SEWING MACHINES.

1. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If products are manufactured other than those enumerated, their value should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Value.
For household use:		
Lock stitch—		
Vibrating shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Rotary shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Oscillating shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Chain stitch—		
Single thread—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Double thread—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
For factory use:		
Wax thread, lock stitch—		
Vibrating shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Rotary shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Wax thread, chain stitch—		
Single thread—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Double thread—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Dry thread, lock stitch—		
Rotary shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Oscillating shuttle—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Dry thread, chain stitch—		
Single thread—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Double thread—		
Heads.....		\$.....
Stands and woodwork.....		\$.....
Other cabinets, tables, cases, and covers.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SHIPBUILDING (INCLUDING ROWBOATS, CANOES, ETC.).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." The cost of machinery and boilers, anchors and chains, masts and spars, and blocks, when purchased in finished or partially finished condition, must be separately reported. If articles of this character are manufactured by the company, report in the proper place the cost of the materials used in their construction.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Cost.
Pig and scrap iron.....	\$.....
Iron and steel plates, beams, angles, forgings, rivets, castings, etc.....	\$.....
Yellow metal, including bolts and spikes.....	\$.....
Copper, sheets and pipes.....	\$.....
Lumber, all kinds (including also logs, timber, and knees).....	\$.....
Cordage (wire).....	\$.....
Cordage (manila and hemp).....	\$.....
Oakum and pitch.....	\$.....
Machinery and boilers, purchased.....	\$.....
Anchors and chains, purchased.....	\$.....
Masts and spars, purchased.....	\$.....
Blocks, purchased.....	\$.....
Fuel.....	\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....	\$.....
All other materials.....	\$.....
Total.....	\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....	\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price charged at the yard and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report for iron and steel and for wooden vessels, barges, canal boats, etc., the number and gross and net tonnage as called for in the schedule. If there are vessels on the stocks in an incomplete condition on December 31, 1904, or on the last date for which the report is prepared, state their value as represented by the materials, labor, etc., which entered into their construction during the period covered by this report. Under "All other products" report the total value of all products other than those enumerated. Care must be used that no values are included under "All other products" that have already been reported with the value of vessels, etc. For instance, machinery, boilers, etc., made by an establishment, part of which has been included in the value of vessels, part has been sold as machinery, etc., and part is on hand—in this case, the value of the machinery sold as machinery and the quantity on hand should be reported under "All other products." Do not report the number and gross and net tonnage of vessels which come to the yard for repairs; tonnage refers to new work only.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Value.
Iron and steel vessels:				
Steam vessels.....				\$.....
Sail vessels.....				\$.....
Barges.....				\$.....
Canal boats.....				\$.....
Wooden vessels:				
Steam vessels.....				\$.....
Sail vessels.....				\$.....
Barges.....				\$.....
Canal boats.....				\$.....

2. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Value.
Small boats, under 5 tons:				
Propelled by naphtha.....				\$.....
Propelled by electricity.....				\$.....
Propelled by other power, kind.....				\$.....
Rowboats, oar and paddle.....				\$.....
Repair work, including rigging, caulking, etc.....				\$.....
Value of year's work as represented in incomplete vessels on the stocks.....				\$.....
All other products.....				\$.....
Total.....				\$.....

3. Special characteristics of work done and service of vessels:

- Do you build vessels on contract or only on your own account, or both?
 Is the work on hulls done entirely by wageworkers in your employment?
 If not, what branches thereof are done by contract?
 Do you build your own machinery and boilers (wholly or in part)?
 Give net tonnage of vessels launched during the year, by the trade in which they will be engaged: Coastwise, tons Lake and river, tons Foreign, tons For the United States Government, tons For other purposes, tons

4. Equipment of yard:

- Is yard equipped with dock for repairing vessels? If so equipped, state kind (as for instance, dry dock, graving dock, floating dock, and whether masonry, timber, etc.) Length on floor, feet Width at entrance, feet Depth on sill (high water), feet
 Is there a marine railway connected with the yard? Length of cradle, feet Width of cradle, feet Draft of cradle, submerged, forward, feet Draft of cradle, submerged, aft, feet Lifting capacity, dead weight, tons

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SILK MANUFACTURES.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." The amount paid to outside throwsters or for contract dyeing, printing, and finishing should be reported under Inquiry 8 in the General Schedule, and not in this schedule. Include the quantity and cost of materials furnished to other establishments to be thrown, etc., on commission or contract.

Throwsters and establishments doing work on materials furnished by those for whom the work is done, must not report the cost of the materials so furnished. They should, however, report the cost of all materials which they themselves supply.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Cost.
Raw silk.....		\$.....
Spun silk.....		\$.....
Artificial silk.....		\$.....
Cotton yarn.....		\$.....
Mercerized cotton yarn.....		\$.....
Wool yarn.....		\$.....
Mohair yarn.....		\$.....
Other yarn.....		\$.....
Orgazine and tram, bought as such and used in manufacture.....		\$.....
Fringe and floss, bought as such and used in manufacture.....		\$.....
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....		\$.....
Fuel.....		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....		\$.....
All other materials.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....		\$.....

2. Throwsters—Materials furnished by others: Establishments throwing raw silk for others, whether as a whole or part of their business, should separately report the quantity thrown into organzine and into tram.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Raw silk:		
Thrown into organzine.....	Pounds.....	
Thrown into tram.....	Pounds.....	

3. Weavers, spinners, winders, warpers, etc. (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

CLASS.	Men 16 years and over.	Women 16 years and over.	Children under 16 years.
Weavers:			
Broad silks.....			
Ribbons.....			
Velvets and plushes.....			
All other.....			
Spinners, winders, warpers, etc.....			

4. Products: Give the total value and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported under "All other products." Report as of your own production the quantity and value of goods made by other establishments from materials furnished by you.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Organzine, made for sale as such.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Tram, made for sale as such.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Spun silk, made for sale as such.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Machine twist.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sewing silks, embroidery silks, wash silks.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Fringe and floss silks.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Broad silks, plain and fancies:			
All silk.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Silk mixed.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Broad silks, Jacquard:			
All silk.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Silk mixed.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Broad silks, piece dyed:			
All silk.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Silk mixed.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Velvets.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Plushes.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Upholstery.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....
Tapestries.....	Yards, single width.....		\$.....

4. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Ribbons.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Laces, nets, veils, veiling, etc.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Embroideries.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Fringes and gimps.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Braids and bindings.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Tailors' trimmings.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Ladies' dress trimmings.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Cloak trimmings.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Millinery trimmings.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
Military trimmings.....	Pieces.....		\$.....
All other products (specify):			\$.....
			\$.....
Amount received for contract work.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

5. Questions for manufacturers who dye, finish, or print their own goods:

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Skein dyeing:		
Silk, colors.....	Pounds.....	
Silk, black.....	Pounds.....	
Spun, colors.....	Pounds.....	
Spun, black.....	Pounds.....	
Cotton, colors.....	Pounds.....	
Cotton, black.....	Pounds.....	
Wool, colors.....	Pounds.....	
Wool, black.....	Pounds.....	
Piece dyeing (single widths):		
All silk.....	Length, yards.....	
Silk and spun.....	Length, yards.....	
Silk and cotton.....	Length, yards.....	
Silk and wool.....	Length, yards.....	
Finishing department:		
All silk.....	Pieces, 60 yards.....	
Silk and cotton.....	Pieces, 60 yards.....	
Silk and wool.....	Pieces, 60 yards.....	
Printing department:		
Printed in warps.....	Length, yards.....	
Printed in pieces—		
All silk.....	Length, yards.....	
Silk and spun.....	Length, yards.....	
Silk and cotton.....	Length, yards.....	
Silk and wool.....	Length, yards.....	

6. Machinery:

KIND.	Number.	
Spindles:		
First time over (organzine).....		
Second time over (organzine).....		
Tram.....		
Cleaning or polishing.....		
Doubling.....		
Quilling.....		
Reeling.....		
Spinning and twisting.....		
Winding.....		
Total.....		
	Number, power.	Number, hand.
Looms:		
Plain, 36 in. or over, reed space.....		
Plain, under 36 in., reed space.....		
German (warps on top), ribbons.....		
High speed, ribbons.....		
Jacquards, ribbons.....		
Jacquards, broad silks.....		
Total.....		
Other machines:		
Warp knitting machines.....		
Knitting or crochet machines.....		
Roundhead knitting machines.....		
Swiss ribbed knitting machines.....		
Milanese or traverse machines.....		
Beamers.....		
Braiders.....		
Chenille machines.....		
Curtain machines.....		
Embroidery, Shiffli or power machines.....		
Embroidery, hand stitched machines.....		
Gimp mills.....		
Levers or lace machines.....		
Sewing machines.....		
Slide cord machines.....		
Spooling tables.....		
Twist machines.....		
Warping machines.....		

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE — SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING (NOT TO INCLUDE RETAIL BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENTS).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the number and cost of animals slaughtered, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."
- Dressed meat, purchased fresh or partially cured, and sold in the same condition, without having undergone some process of manufacture, must not be reported.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity, number.	Cost.
Beeves slaughtered.....		\$.....
Sheep slaughtered.....		\$.....
Hogs slaughtered.....		\$.....
Calves slaughtered.....		\$.....
All other animals slaughtered.....		\$.....
Dressed meat, purchased fresh or partially cured (include only meat that is to undergo some process of curing or manufacture by this establishment).....		\$.....
Fuel.....		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....		\$.....
All other materials.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....		\$.....

2. Gross and net weight of animals slaughtered:

Beeves, gross weight on the hoof, pounds.....	
Net weight, dressed, pounds.....	
Sheep, gross weight on the hoof, pounds.....	
Net weight, dressed, pounds.....	
Hogs, gross weight on the hoof, pounds.....	
Net weight, dressed, pounds.....	
Calves, gross weight on the hoof, pounds.....	
Net weight, dressed, pounds.....	

3. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, including cost of packages, as indicated. Meats sold fresh must not include dressed meats purchased. The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef sold fresh (exclusive of purchased dressed fresh beef).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Beef canned.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Beef salted or cured.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Mutton sold fresh (exclusive of purchased dressed fresh mutton).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Veal sold fresh (exclusive of purchased dressed fresh veal).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Pork sold fresh (exclusive of purchased dressed fresh pork).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Pork salted.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Hams.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Smoked bacon, sides, and shoulders.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sausage, fresh or cured.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other meat sold fresh (exclusive of purchased dressed fresh meat).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Canned goods.....	Pounds or cases.....		\$.....
Refined lard.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Neutral lard.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Oleomargarine oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Other oils.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Fertilizers.....	Tons.....		\$.....

3. Products—Continued.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Fertilizer materials (bones, offal, tankage, etc.).	Tons.....		\$.....
Glue.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Hides..... Number.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sheep pelts.... Number.....			\$.....
Wool.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Glycerin.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Fine chemicals (pancreatin, pepsin, etc.).....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Amount received for custom or contract work.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SOAP.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."
The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Tallow, grease, and other fats.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Cocanut and palm kernel oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Cottonseed oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Palm oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Olive oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Castor oil.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Red oil (distilled and saponified).....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Other oils.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Rosin.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Foots.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Petroleum products.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Caustic soda.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Soda ash.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Potash.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Lime.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Common salt.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Essential oils and perfumes.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Alcohol (grain and wood).....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Glycerin.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sodium silicate.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Borax.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Mineral fillers.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sulphuric acid.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Hydrochloric acid.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not</i> included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated. If there are products other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be reported on some of the blank or unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
(a) Hard soaps:			
Tallow soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Olein soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Foots soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Toilet soaps (including medicated, shaving, and other special soaps).....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Powdered soaps, <i>sold as such</i>	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other hard soaps.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
(b) Soft soap.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
(c) Special soap articles.....			\$.....
(d) Glycerin.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products (specify).....			\$.....
			\$.....
			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give for the year covered by the report the quantity of red oil, tallow, cottonseed oil, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported in answer to Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Red oil.....	Gallons.....	
Tallow.....	Pounds.....	
Cottonseed oil.....	Gallons.....	
Caustic lye (30° Be.).....	Gallons.....	
Sodium silicate.....	Pounds.....	
Glycerin.....	Pounds.....	
Framed soap.....	Pounds.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—STARCH FACTORIES.

Street and No.
 Post office.....
 General office at.....

(Factories operated by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in different counties, cities, or towns, must be separately reported.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported and the quantity given, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

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The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Cost.
Corn.....		\$.....
Wheat.....		\$.....
Potatoes.....		\$.....
Roots.....		\$.....
Corn starch.....		\$.....
Wheat flour.....		\$.....
Borax.....		\$.....
Gum.....		\$.....
Soda.....		\$.....
Fuel.....		\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....		\$.....
All other materials.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....		\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of products, including cost of packages, as indicated.
The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Corn starch.....		\$.....
Wheat starch.....		\$.....
Potato starch.....		\$.....
Root starch.....		\$.....
Cattle food.....		\$.....
All other products.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work, etc.....		\$.....
Total.....		\$.....

3. Purposes for which the starch is sold.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—SULPHURIC, NITRIC, AND MIXED ACIDS.

1. Materials used: Separately report the kind, quantity, and cost of the principal materials used during the year which form a component part of the products.
The total cost of all materials should appear only in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
			\$.....
			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the acids, etc., as indicated. If acids are made other than those enumerated, their kind, quantity, and value should be given on some of the unused lines.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Sulphur trioxide.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Oleum or fuming sulphuric acid.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Sulphuric acid, 60° Baumé.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Sulphuric acid, 50° Baumé.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Nitric acid.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Mixed acids.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Pyrite cinder.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Niter cake.....	Tons.....		\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Process for manufacture of sulphuric acid:

By chamber process?..... If so, give name.....
By contact process?..... If so, give name.....
Weight of platinum used in stills or concentration pans.....
Weight of platinum used in contact mass.....

4. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of sulphuric acid, etc., which was manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Oleum.....	Tons.....	
Sulphuric acid, 66° Baumé.....	Tons.....	
Sulphuric acid, 60° Baumé.....	Tons.....	
Sulphuric acid, 50° Baumé.....	Tons.....	
Nitric acid.....	Pounds.....	

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—TIN PLATE AND TERNE PLATE WORKS.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above." If the black plates, coke, or charcoal consumed are made by the establishment reporting, the cost should be based upon the average price of these materials at the works where they are consumed.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Domestic black plates or sheets for tinning:			
Bessemer steel.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Acid open-hearth steel.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Basic open-hearth steel.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Iron.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Foreign black plates or sheets for tinning:			
Bessemer steel.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Acid open hearth steel.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Basic open hearth steel.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Iron.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Pig tin.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Pig lead.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Palm oil.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Sulphuric acid, tinning flux, bran and pink meal, etc.....			\$.....
Boxes and nails.....			\$.....
Anthracite coal and culm.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Bituminous coal and slack.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....		\$.....
Coke.....	Tons, 2,000 lbs.....		\$.....
Charcoal.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Oil used for fuel.....	Barrels.....		\$.....
Natural gas used for fuel.....			\$.....
Fuel used for power.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the works, and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.
The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value or price at works.
Tin plates.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Terne plates.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Other sheet iron or sheet steel tinned or terne plated, taggers tin, tinned stamped ware, etc.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
All other products, including tin dross, scruff, scrap, etc.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Amount received for custom work and repairing.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Equipment of tin plate and terne plate department:

Number of completed tin or terne sets in your works.....
How many of these sets are usually employed in coating tin plates?.....
How many sets are usually employed in coating terne plates?.....
Number of building tin or terne sets in your works.....

4. Capacity of plant, etc.:

What is the daily capacity of your tinning department for producing bright tin plates, single turn, in pounds?.....

What is the daily capacity of your works for producing terne plates, single turn, in pounds?.....

Do you operate tin dipping department on single or double turn?.....

How many hours constitute single turn (day work)?.....

How many hours constitute double turn (day and night work)?.....

5. Black plate department:

Number of completed hot black plate mills in your rolling mill department.....

Annual capacity of completed mills in finished black plates, in gross tons, on triple turn.....

Number of completed cold mills in your black plate department.....

Number of building hot black plate mills in your rolling mill department.....

Annual capacity of building hot black plate mills, in gross tons, on triple turn.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

1. Give the quantity of crude turpentine distilled during the year by this establishment:

Virgin dip, number of barrels (280 pounds).....

Other dip, number of barrels (280 pounds).....

Scrape, number of barrels (280 pounds).....

2. Products: Give the quantity and total value or price at the distillery of the spirits of turpentine, rosin, etc. (including cost of barrels), and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. The value of all unused barrels made during the year by this establishment should be reported under "All other products."

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits of turpentine.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Rosin.....	Barrels (280 pounds).....		\$.....
Dross.....			\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—WOOD DISTILLATION.

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Wood.....	Cords.....		\$.....
Limestone.....	Tons.....		\$.....
Lime.....	Bushels.....		\$.....
Soda.....	Pounds.....		\$.....
Crude wood alcohol.....	Gallons.....		\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the "Cost".....			\$.....

2. Products: Give the total value or price at the factory and account for all products manufactured during the year, including by-products. Separately report the quantity and value of the products, as indicated.

The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Refined wood alcohol.....	Gallons...	.....	\$.....
Crude wood alcohol.....	Gallons...	.....	\$.....
Brown acetate of lime.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Gray acetate of lime.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Acetate of soda.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Acetone.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Formaldehyde.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Wood ashes.....	Bushels...	.....	\$.....
Pyroligneous acid.....	Gallons...	.....	\$.....
Pyrolignite of iron.....	Gallons...	.....	\$.....
Dye liquors.....	Gallons...	.....	\$.....
Wood creosote.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
All other products.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....

3. Products manufactured and consumed by this establishment: Give, for the year covered by this report, the quantity of crude and refined alcohol, etc., manufactured by this establishment and consumed in the manufacture of the products reported under Inquiry 2.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.
Crude wood alcohol.....	Gallons...	.....
Refined wood alcohol.....	Gallons...	.....
Charcoal.....	Bushels...	.....
Lime.....	Bushels...	.....

4. Process used in distilling wood:

Number of retorts.....	.....
Average capacity of retorts, cords.....	.....
Number of ovens.....	.....
Average capacity of ovens, cords.....	.....
Number of kilns.....	.....
Average capacity of kilns, cords.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE—WOOL MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING SHODDY AND FUR HATS, BUT EXCLUSIVE OF HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS).

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and cost of the materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

Report the quantity and cost of materials furnished to other mills to be spun, woven, dyed, etc., on commission or contract. Mills dyeing, spinning, weaving, etc., for others should not report the quantity or cost of goods or materials furnished them for such use.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

KIND.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Cost.
Foreign wool (in condition purchased).....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Domestic wool (in condition purchased).....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Foreign and domestic wool (not including waste, noils, or shoddy purchased) in scoured condition as prepared for cards or combs, equivalent to the two preceding items.	Pounds...	.....	x
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Mohair, domestic.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Turkish and other foreign mohair.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Hatters' fur.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Cotton, sea-island, bales.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Cotton, other domestic, bales.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Cotton, Egyptian or other foreign, bales.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Shoddy, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Wool waste and noils, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna noils, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Mohair noils, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Tops, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Woolen yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Worsted yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Merino (cotton mixed) yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Cotton yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Silk yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Spun silk yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Linen yarn, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Jute, ramie, or other yarns of vegetable fiber, <i>not made in mill</i>	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Wool hat bodies and hats in the rough, <i>not made in mill</i>	Dozens...	.....	\$.....
Fur hat bodies and hats in the rough, <i>not made in mill</i>	Dozens...	.....	\$.....
Soap.....	Pounds...	.....	\$.....
Oil, for preparing wool for cards or combs.....	Gallons...	.....	\$.....
All other materials which are components of the product.....			\$.....
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....			\$.....
Fuel.....			\$.....
Mill supplies (lubricants, waste, and other supplies consumed in the running of machinery).....			\$.....
All other materials.....			\$.....
Total.....			\$.....
Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, <i>not included in the "Cost"</i>			\$.....
Cotton yarn made in mill for use therein.....	pounds..	.....	x
Shoddy made in mill for use therein.....	pounds..	.....	x

MANUFACTURES.

CLASSIFIED PRODUCTS OF THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE.

(To be followed in answering the questions on the opposite page.)

(All kinds of wool waste are to be counted as wool.)

CLASS A.—All wool woven goods, whether woolen or worsted.

(It is not intended to include under this classification goods containing any admixture of cotton or other fiber, except such as may have been used for selvages, headings, or as threads introduced to bring up a pattern or design. See Classes B and C.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wool cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, chevots, tweeds, indigo flannels, and broadcloths, for men's wear. Sq. yds.; value. 2. Worsteds coatings, serges and suitings, for men's wear. Sq. yds.; value. 3. Woolen overcoatings, cloakings, kerseys, etc., for men's or women's wear. Sq. yds.; value. 4. Worsteds overcoatings and cloakings, for men's or women's wear. Sq. yds.; value. 5. Wool dress goods, sackings, tricots, ladies' cloth, broadcloth, opera and similar flannels, and other all-wool goods, for women's wear. Sq. yds.; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Worsteds dress goods, cashmeres, serges, and other worsteds goods, for women's wear, and buntings. Sq. yds.; value. 7. Carriage cloths of all weights. Sq. yds.; value. 8. Flannels for underwear. Sq. yds.; value. 9. Blankets. Sq. yds.; value. 10. Horse blankets. Sq. yds.; value. 11. Carriage robes. Sq. yds.; value. 12. Woven shawls. Sq. yds.; value. 13. Mohair dress goods. Sq. yds.; value. |
|---|---|

CLASS B.—Union or cotton mixed woven goods.

(Goods made wholly or principally with warp or weft threads composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber are not to be reported in this class. See Class C.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unions, tweeds, chevots, cassimeres, or other goods for men's wear. Sq. yds.; value. 2. Overcoatings and cloakings. Sq. yds.; value. 3. Sackings, tricots, dress goods for women's wear and opera and similar flannels. Sq. yds.; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Flannels, for underwear. Sq. yds.; value. 5. Blankets. Sq. yds.; value. 6. Horse blankets. Sq. yds.; value. 7. Carriage robes. Sq. yds.; value. |
|---|---|

CLASS C.—Goods woven on cotton warps, with weft partly or wholly of wool, worsted, or hair. (Or cotton weft with warp of wool.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wool filling cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, suitings, and other cotton warp goods, for men's wear, not specified below. Sq. yds.; value. 2. Worsteds filling cassimeres, doeskins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, suitings, and other cotton warp goods, for men's wear, not specified below. Sq. yds.; value. 3. Wool filling overcoatings and cloakings. Sq. yds.; value. 4. Worsteds filling overcoatings and cloakings. Sq. yds.; value. 5. Astrakhans and similar goods. Sq. yds.; value. 6. Satinets and linseys. Sq. yds.; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Worsteds filling dress goods, delaines, cashmeres, serges, mohairs, alpacas, and other stuffs for women's wear. Sq. yds.; value. 8. Wool filling dress goods and repellents. Sq. yds.; value. 9. Domett flannels and shirtings. Sq. yds.; value. 10. Linings, Italian cloths, and lastings. Sq. yds.; value. 11. Cotton warp blankets. Sq. yds.; value. 12. Horse blankets. Sq. yds.; value. 13. Carriage robes. Sq. yds.; value. |
|--|--|

CLASS D.—Upholstery goods and sundries.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woolen upholstery goods, such as tapestry, terry, rep, and damask. Sq. yds.; value. 2. Worsteds or mohair upholstery goods, such as tapestry, plush, terry, and rep. Sq. yds.; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Braids and braidings. Pieces; value. 4. Picture cord. Pieces; value. 5. Webbing, gorings, elastic fabrics, bindings, galloons, fringes, and other sundries. Running yds.; value. |
|---|---|

CLASS E.—Carpets and rugs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ingrain, 2-ply. Sq. yds.; value. 2. Ingrain, 3-ply. Sq. yds.; value. 3. Ingrain art carpets. Sq. yds.; value. 4. Tapestry Brussels. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value. 5. Body Brussels. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value. 6. Tapestry velvet. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value. 7. Wilton or Wilton velvet. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value. 8. Axminster. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Moquette. Running yds. of 27 in. wide; value. 10. Tapestry rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value. 11. Wilton rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value. 12. Moquette and Axminster rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value. 13. Ingrain rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value. 14. Smyrna rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value. 15. Smyrna carpets. Number; sq. yds.; value. 16. Other woolen rugs. Number; sq. yds.; value. |
|---|---|

CLASS F.—Felt goods.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Felt cloths. Sq. yds.; value. 2. Trimming and lining felts. Sq. yds.; value. 3. Felt skirts and skirtings. Sq. yds.; value. 4. Table and piano covers. Sq. yds.; value. 5. Druggets, felt carpets or carpeting. Sq. yds.; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Saddle felts. Pounds; value. 7. Endless belts. Pounds; value. 8. Boot and shoe linings. Sq. yds.; value. 9. Hair felting. Sq. yds.; value. 10. All other felts. Specify kind. Pounds; value. |
|---|---|

CLASS G.—Hats.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wool hats. Dozens; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Fur hats. Dozens; value. |
|--|---|

CLASS H.—Partly manufactured products for sale.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woolen yarn, all wool. Pounds; value. 2. Woolen yarn union or merino (cotton mixed). Pounds; value. 3. Worsteds yarn. Pounds; value. 4. Worsteds yarn, union or merino (cotton mixed). Pounds; value. 5. Mohair and similar yarn. Pounds; value. 6. Cotton yarn. Pounds; value. 7. Wool card rolls. Pounds; value. 8. Worsteds tops and slubbing. Pounds; value. 9. Nails. Pounds; value. 10. Waste. Pounds; value. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Shoddy and mungo. Pounds; value. 12. Shoddy and mungo made in mill from purchased materials, for use in mill. Report quantity only. 13. Wool extract. Pounds; value. 14. Wool extract made in mill from purchased materials, for use in mill. Report quantity only. 15. Flocks. Pounds; value. 16. Wool hat bodies and hats in the rough. Dozens; value. 17. Fur hat bodies and hats in the rough. Dozens; value. |
|---|---|

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Report as of your own production the quantity and value of goods made by other establishments from materials furnished by you. The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

3. Do you dye your own goods? Do you finish your own goods?.....
4. Do you dye or finish for others? Do you do custom spinning or weaving?
5. Spinners and weavers (average number): The average number should be reported here as the number usually employed when the mill is running on full time.

6. Machinery:

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KIND.	Number.	KIND.	Number.
Ingrain, hand.....		Body Brussels, power.....	
Ingrain, power.....		Wilton, power.....	
Broad ingrain, hand.....		Axminster, power.....	
Broad ingrain, power.....		Moquette, power.....	
Venetian, hand.....		Wilton rug, power.....	
Venetian, power.....		Tapestry rug, power.....	
Tapestry Brussels, power.....		Smyrna rug, hand.....	
Tapestry velvet, power.....		Smyrna rug, power.....	

(This schedule was not printed, but because of the small number required a typewritten form was used.)

1. Materials used: The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. Separately report the quantity and value of materials used, as indicated. If the establishment pays freight on any of the materials used and the amount is not included in their cost, report the amount of this freight under "Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above."

If ores and concentrates were brought from mines operated by the same owner, separately report both their quantity and cost as distinct from materials purchased; likewise if natural gas was supplied from wells operated by the same owner. The cost may be the amount as charged upon the books of the establishment or as delivered at the smelter.

The total cost of materials in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated: Separately report the total quantity in tons, pounds, or ounces of each class of materials treated and the assay contents or the bullion recovered from each class of materials—that is, the zinc, lead, silver, and gold contents of the smelted product as shown by assay. Specify class of material embraced within the designation of "Other zinc ores." Stock on hand should be given for January 1 and December 31 of the calendar year 1904, or for the first and the last day of the firm's business year nearest to the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

MANUFACTURES.

2. Gross weight and fine metallic contents of all materials treated—Continued.

	Gross weight (tons).	FINE METALLIC CONTENTS.				
		Zinc (pounds).	Lead (pounds).	Silver (ounces).	Gold (ounces).	Other metals.
Ores carrying precious metals						
Other zinc ores (specify kind)						
Stock on hand:						
January 1, 1904						
December 31, 1904						

3. Products: The total value of products in this schedule must agree with the total in the General Schedule.

	Quantity.	Value of New York or St. Louis quotations.	DEDUCTIONS.		Net amount received.
			Freight.	Commissions and selling expenses.	
Spelter, lbs.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Sheet zinc, lbs.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Zinc oxides, lbs.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

3. Products—Continued.

	Quantity.	Value of New York or St. Louis quotations.	DEDUCTIONS.		Net amount received.
			Freight.	Commissions and selling expenses.	
Sulphuric acid, lbs.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Gold, ozs.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Silver, ozs.		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
All other products (specify kind)		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

Amount of tolls received, \$.....

4. Average percentage of metals recovered in treatment during the year.

Percentage of assay contents of ore saved in smelting: Zinc; lead; silver; gold

5. Name and location of establishment to which products were shipped during the year.

Zinc in every shape

Lead

Gold

Silver

APPENDIX B.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPECIAL AGENTS.

1. This census of the manufacturing industries of the United States covers the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, and is taken in conformity with the acts of Congress of March 3, 1899, and March 6, 1902. The sections of the law which relate to statistics of manufactures are printed at the end of this pamphlet for the information of special agents and manufacturers.

2. The census is to be under the immediate supervision of the chief statistician for manufactures, and all the employees engaged in the fieldwork must follow the instructions of that official.

CLASSES OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

3. The canvass will be conducted by special agents and clerks detailed from the regular office force, and by local special agents appointed for work during the canvass. For convenience, all employees engaged in fieldwork will be designated as special agents and divided into three classes, as follows:

4. Class I.—Chief special agents assigned to collect the statistics of manufactures and to supervise the work of assistant special agents within a given state, city, or district.

The duties of this class of agents will be to assign assistant special agents to each district; to see that the latter do their work faithfully and thoroughly; to receive their daily reports and schedules and to examine the same and see that they are properly prepared; to make proper distribution of the index cards containing the names and addresses of establishments and see that they are properly marked and returned; to forward to the Bureau of the Census reports and schedules as received; to reassign agents to other districts as they complete the work in their own; to visit personally recalcitrant establishments with a view to securing returns; to confer freely with their assistants and aid them by advice and suggestion as to the filling out of schedules; and generally to supervise and accelerate the work in the territory assigned to them so that it may be completed within the specified time. They will communicate freely with the Bureau of the Census whenever special instructions are needed or unusual difficulties are encountered.

5. Class II.—The special agents of this class will work under the immediate direction of the chief special agents of Class I, who will assign them to districts in which to make a canvass, and from time to time reassign them, as occasion may arise. They will be required to conform with all instructions issued for their guidance; they must give special attention to the preparation of the schedules they secure. Continued neglect or carelessness in the preparation of schedules will be sufficient ground for dispensing with the services of an agent without notice in advance. Any neglect of duty on the part of agents of this class will be reported to the Bureau of the Census.

6. Class III.—Special agents of this class will be assigned to districts by the chief statistician for manufactures. The schedules they secure and their daily reports must be sent directly to the Bureau of the Census. They are required to comply with all instructions issued to special agents in general.

DAILY REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

7. All special agents must make daily reports on Form 8-185b for every day they are actually employed and for which compensation is claimed. The daily reports of agents of Class II, together with all schedules taken daily as herein provided, must be forwarded at the

close of the day to the agent in charge of the state, city, or district, and by him in due time to the Bureau of the Census. Special agents of Class I will make weekly reports by letter, showing the progress of the work and forwarding daily by registered mail all schedules received from the assistant agents, together with their daily reports. The daily reports and schedules secured by agents of Class III must be forwarded daily to the Bureau of the Census. All schedules must be forwarded by registered mail in the return penalty envelope furnished for that purpose. Letters relative to the progress of the work and requests for supplies, instructions, etc., must be addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C. Each inquiry or requisition should be made in a separate letter and not upon the daily report. All special agents must give sufficient notice of the date they will complete the work to which they are assigned, so they may be assigned to other territory without loss of time.

COMMISSION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

8. Each special agent will receive a commission and certificate, signed by the Director of the Census, authorizing and empowering him to execute and fulfill the duties of a special agent acting as an enumerator in accordance with law.

9. The commission of the local special agents will be accompanied with a blank oath of office, which is to be executed and returned to the Bureau of the Census at Washington, D. C. No local special agent is qualified to enter upon duty until he has received his commission and executed and returned his oath of office.

10. Local special agents must not execute their oaths of office until they have received the necessary supplies and are prepared to enter on duty, as they will be held to a strict accountability of their time after executing the oath.

11. It is provided by law that a special agent, by accepting his commission and qualifying thereunder, binds himself to carry the work on to completion, unless incapacitated by sickness or other adequate cause. For neglect or refusal to perform the duties required of him under the law, he will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable, upon conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

BLANKS AND SUPPLIES.

12. A supply of the different forms of schedules and necessary articles of stationery will be furnished all special agents.

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

13. Vouchers for the payment of special agents must be submitted monthly and prepared in conformity with the instructions (Form 8-809).

LIMITED TIME FOR FIELDWORK.

14. The fieldwork will begin on January 3, 1905, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and be completed as rapidly as possible. The local special agents who render especially good service in the districts to which they are first assigned will be assigned to other districts and their services continued during the entire canvass. The principal cities will be canvassed and the special agents who render satisfactory service in the cities will subsequently be employed in the rural districts.

ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE CANVASSED.

15. As stated on page 11, the census of 1905 is confined to manufacturing establishments. All such establishments that were in existence, that commenced operations or did any work, also those that were closed or idle during the whole or part of the census year ending December 31, 1904, must be reported. If idle during the entire year, state the fact in the schedule, but secure replies to questions relating to capital, equipment, and such miscellaneous expenses as taxes, repairs, etc., as may be possible. Reports are not to be secured for abandoned or dismantled establishments. In instances where the special agent is uncertain as to whether or not a report should be obtained for a particular manufacturing establishment, the report should be secured and suitable explanation made in a memorandum attached to the schedule.

LISTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

16. It is the duty of all special agents to secure proper reports from every manufacturing establishment in their respective districts. Every such establishment must be fully reported in the General Schedule and also in the proper supplemental schedules when applicable. To assist in the canvass, each special agent will be furnished with index cards containing the names and addresses of establishments located in his district. These cards will be arranged by localities and, as nearly as possible, in the order in which the special agents will visit the establishments. This list of establishments is based upon the reports made to the Bureau of the Census for the census of 1900, and it has been brought up to date, as far as possible, by comparison with late local directories, trade journals, financial reports, etc. *It is impossible to secure absolute accuracy in such a list, however, and special agents must be constantly on the alert to discover establishments not named on the cards. They must make careful inquiry at each establishment for manufacturers located in that vicinity, and in rural districts they should be on the lookout for establishments in adjoining towns for which they have no cards.* Where additional establishments are found returns must be obtained for them, making in all such cases the following entry on the bottom margin of the title page of the schedule: "No index card for this establishment." On the other hand, it is possible that some of the establishments for which index cards are given may be found to be engaged in industries enumerated on pages 11 to 17, which are to be omitted from the census of manufactures. In such cases a notation must be made on the card stating the reasons why a report was not secured; this notation should be of the following character: "Retail confectioner," "Restaurant," "Caterer," "Carpenter shop," "Custom gristmill," "Dyeing and cleaning wearing apparel," "Drug store," "Harness repair shop," "Locksmith, repair and job work only," "Product less than \$500." It is not sufficient to state "Not a manufacturing establishment" without briefly describing the character of work done. The cards with such notations must be returned with the daily report of the special agent. The instructions on the card in regard to the disposition to be made of it must be carefully followed by the special agent.

17. The special agents in every instance will be held to a strict accountability for all index cards assigned them. Returns must be secured for each establishment indicated by these cards or a satisfactory explanation given on the back of the card, such as "General office located at —, where information must be secured," "Establishment abandoned," "Establishment removed to —" (giving date of removal and whether manufacturing was done at the place of canvass during the year ending December 31, 1904); "Repair shop (stating kind) not covered by census inquiry," etc.

Each card must be returned, either attached to the schedule or with the daily report, stating why the schedule was not secured. If a change is made in the name or location of the factory, or a report is secured for an establishment under a different name than appears on the card, it is important that the card be changed to agree with the new conditions and the daily report show that the name is in place of that originally upon the card.

SCHEDULES MAILED TO MANUFACTURERS.

18. In order to hasten the canvass, schedules were mailed to the principal manufacturers, and a number of completed reports have been received at the Washington office. In cases where the schedules returned in this manner are complete the card has been marked "Complete report secured by mail." Cards for such establishments are furnished the special agents to acquaint them with the fact that a satisfactory return has been received. Such establishments must be enumerated as visited by the agent for the day he canvasses the neighborhood in which they are located and the cards returned with the daily report. If the schedule returned by mail is defective the agent will receive a copy in connection with the cards. These copies must be carefully preserved and completed or corrected when the agent visits the establishment. The corrected copy must be signed as "Corrected by" the agent securing the corrections and returned as an original schedule, together with its accompanying card, or a complete new schedule, secured and returned with the card; in such cases the words "See copy" must be written on the top margin of the title page of the new schedule. In all cases when a card is not marked "Complete report secured" the agent must secure the report if the establishment is of a character to be included in the census. Exceptions to this rule can be made only by the chief special agents.

ESTABLISHMENTS NOT TO BE CANVASSED.

19. The census is confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system as distinguished from the neighborhood and mechanical industries, and therefore very small establishments having an annual product of less than \$500 must not be reported. Establishments not in operation during the entire year, and on that account reporting a product of less than \$500, must be reported.

20. Establishments engaged in the following industries must not be reported. In some of the industries covered by this list certain establishments are to be omitted and others included in the canvass; the limitations for each industry must be carefully followed.

21. Awnings. (Includes the small establishments that make window, porch, and store awnings and place the same for individual customers.) *The manufacture of awnings, tents, or sails for the trade must be reported.*

22. Bicycle repairing.

23. Blacksmith and wheelwright shops. (Includes small blacksmith and repair shops and horseshoeing shops.) *Boiler works, foundries, and machine shops must be reported.*

24. Wheelwrighting. (Includes shops where the whole or chief business is the repair of carriages and wagons, notwithstanding one or two vehicles may be built in such shops during the year.) *Establishments where five or more vehicles were made during the year must be reported.*

25. Boot and shoe custom and repair shops. (Includes shops making boots and shoes to measure for the individual customer, cobbler shops, and the repair work which may be incident to a mercantile shoe business.)

26. Bottling. (Includes all bottling works.) *The manufacture of mineral and soda waters, sirups, tinctures, beverages, etc., must be reported, and if bottling is incident to the same, it should be included in the report.*

27. Carpenter shops. (Includes all kinds of carpentry work, from the small job shop to that of the contractor engaged in the erection of buildings, etc.)

28. Confectionery. (Includes the retail confectioners, and the restaurants, caterers, etc., making candy, ice cream, etc.) *Establishments manufacturing candies, confections, etc., for the trade must be reported.*

29. Custom and merchant tailoring. (Includes the custom and merchant tailors or their contractors working in separate shops, and the small shops in which the work consists chiefly of repairing, pressing, etc.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of ready-made clothing on contract or otherwise for the trade must be reported.*

30. Custom gristmills. (Includes custom flour, feed, and grist mills, grinding *exclusively* for toll and local consumption.) *All mills that do merchant grinding must be reported, although they may also do exchange or custom grinding.*

31. Custom sawmills. (Includes the sawmills engaged *exclusively* in custom sawing for local consumption.) *All other sawmills, stove or heading mills, shingle mills, and veneer mills, including those sawing on contract, and timber camps must be reported.*

32. Dairies. (Includes all wholesale and retail dairies in cities or rural districts, also cream separating stations where the cream and milk are sold for consumption as such.) *Factories engaged in the manufacture of cheese, butter, or condensed milk, although the sale of cream and milk may be incident to the manufacture, must be reported.*

33. Dressmaking. (Includes the manufacture of women's dresses, garments, etc., to order for the individual wearer.) *The manufacture of women's clothing for the trade must be reported.*

34. Drug stores. (Includes the manufacture of druggists' preparations, patent or proprietary medicines, etc., by retail druggists.) *Establishments manufacturing these goods for the trade must be reported.* The manufacture of these articles at odd times by store clerks whose principal duties are incident to the mercantile part of the business, even though the product is sold to other stores, should not be reported.

35. Dyeing and cleaning. (Includes shops engaged in dyeing or cleaning articles of wearing apparel, etc.) *Dye works, bleacheries, and print works, conducted independently, dyeing, bleaching, or refinishing fabrics, and the products of textile mills must be reported.*

36. Electrical repair and construction work. (Includes not only the small establishments wiring buildings, etc., and doing all kinds of electrical repair work, but also the large contractors installing electrical apparatus and doing electrical construction work.) *Establishments manufacturing electrical apparatus and appliances of any character must be reported.*

37. Fur goods. (Includes retail fur stores engaged in making and repairing fur garments for individual customers.) *Establishments engaged in manufacturing fur goods for the trade must be reported.*

38. Hairwork. (Includes establishments making wigs, switches, toppieces, etc., in connection with hairdressing, manicuring, etc., where the employees are placed upon such work only as they are relieved of their regular duties.) *Establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of these goods must be reported.*

39. Harness shops. (Includes the numerous repair shops and those chiefly engaged in repair work in connection with a mercantile business, even though some new harness may be made.) *Harness and saddlery factories or establishments making these goods for the trade must be reported.*

40. Ice cream. (Includes the manufacture of ice cream for either the wholesale or retail trade.) *If this manufacture is incident to the wholesale confectionery or other manufacturing industry reported, it should be included.*

41. Jewelry stores. (Includes the repair work incident to a retail jewelry business and the manufacture at odd times by employees engaged primarily in repair work.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of watches, clocks, and jewelry for the trade are to be reported. Retailers may also be large manufacturers of jewelry, silverware, etc., and in such cases a report must be secured.*

42. Kindling wood.

43. Locksmith and gunsmith and engraving and diesinking shops. (Includes not only locksmithing and gunsmithing and small shops engaged in custom engraving and diesinking, but a variety of local repair and job work, like bell hanging, umbrella and trunk mending, etc.)

44. Marble and other stone quarries. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in quarrying, or in getting out rough stone, crushed stone, etc.) *All other marble and stonework, including quarries where the cutting and finishing also is done, must be reported.*

45. Masonry, brick and stone. (Includes all masonry, brick or stone work, whether done by large contractors, individuals, or companies, in the erection or repair of buildings, bridges, subways, sewers, etc.)

46. Millinery, custom work. (Usually connected with millinery stores, and the work consists in making or trimming hats, bonnets, etc., for the individual customer.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of millinery goods for the trade must be reported.*

47. Monumental work. (Includes small establishments lettering monuments, tombstones, etc., and doing local cemetery stonework.) *Marble and stone quarries making monuments and tombstones, and large establishments cutting and finishing monuments and tombstones, must be reported.*

48. Opticians. (Includes retailers of optical goods, or opticians where the work consists in grinding lenses or fitting spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., to individual customers.) *Establishments manufacturing optical goods for the trade must be reported.*

49. Painting, house, sign, etc.

50. Paper hanging.

51. Paving. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in the laying or repairing of pavements, sidewalks, etc., of asphalt, concrete, stone, brick, wood, etc.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of paving materials of any character must be reported.*

52. Photography.

53. Picture framing. (Includes the framing and gilding done at picture stores.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of looking-glass and picture frames for the trade must be reported.*

54. Plastering and stuccowork.

55. Plumbing. (Includes establishments engaged in plumbing, gas fitting, or in steam fitting.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies or materials, gas fixtures or steam fittings and apparatus must be reported.*

56. Printing and publishing. (Includes the soliciting of contracts for printing where no work is done in connection with the preparation of the manuscript, printing, binding, circulation, etc.) *All establishments in which printing of any character is done, also publishers who assist in the revision of manuscript, binding, furnishing of paper, circulation, etc., although they do no printing, must be reported.*

57. Repairing and upholstering furniture. (Includes the custom work and repair shops and the incidental manufacture and repair work done by furniture dealers.) *Furniture factories of every description must be reported.*

58. Roofing. (Includes establishments engaged exclusively in laying roofing of gravel, pitch, felt, etc., and of slate or tile.) *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of roofing materials of any character must be reported.*

59. Sewing machine repairing.

60. Taxidermists.

61. Tin shops. (Includes the tin shops engaged in custom or repair work, or establishments where the work is merely incident to a mercantile business.) *Tin shops where goods are made in considerable quantities, or where roofing, etc., is manufactured, must be reported. Coppersmithing and sheet iron working must be reported.*

62. Typewriter repairing.

63. In addition to the above, reports must not be secured for manufacturing in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, nor for the following, which are sometimes classed as manufacturing industries:

Billposting.

Building and construction work.

Cotton cleaning and rehandling.

Cotton compressing.

Cotton ginning.

Dentistry.

Dressing, packing, and shipping of poultry.

Electric light and power.

Excavating and well digging.

Fisheries. *The canning or preserving of fish and oysters must be reported.*

Florists and floral designs.
 Hay and straw baling.
 Ice harvesting.
 Junk shops.
 Laundries.
 Mining.
 Moving and raising buildings.
 Packing and shipping of fruits and vegetables. *The canning or preserving of fruits and vegetables must be reported.*
 Professional services.
 Rectifying and blending of liquors.
 Retail butchers.
 Salting hides.
 Telegraph and telephone companies.
 Tobacco stemming and rehandling.
 Transportation and express companies.
 Trimming and finishing coffins and burial cases by undertakers, or undertaking and funeral directing. *Establishments engaged in the manufacture of coffins and burial cases for the trade must be reported.*

64. The object of the omission from the census of the class of establishments indicated by the above list is to confine the census as far as possible to an enumeration of the factory industries. In many instances the same industry is carried on in large and small establishments, and as a rule no distinction is made in the size of the establishment to be reported. It is only in cases where the manufacture is incident to a mercantile business that the agents are called upon to exercise discretion in regard to securing the report. The sale of the product is necessarily incident to all manufacturing and must, in many cases, be included in the reports. (See paragraph 82.) In some establishments, such as confectionery stores, harness shops, and jewelry stores, if manufacturing is carried on, it is incident to the mercantile business and should not be reported. An establishment of this character to be reported must have employees engaged exclusively in manufacturing work and sell the product to the trade. Establishments where the manufacturing is done at odd times by the clerks in the store or by employees engaged for repair work must not be reported.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH OFFICE LOCATED ELSEWHERE THAN AT THE FACTORY.

65. In case an establishment located in a special agent's district has its office or another factory outside of his district, and it is necessary to apply to such office or factory to secure the information called for in the schedule or any part thereof, the facts must be reported on the index card and the daily report, the card being returned with the daily report. If, in such cases, the answers to any of the inquiries can be obtained at the factory, all available information should be secured and the partially prepared schedule forwarded with full explanation. The agent will then take no further action in regard to securing the report unless he receives further instructions.

66. Reports must not be secured from the office of any establishment having no factory located within the corporate limits of the district being canvassed unless special instructions are received. Such establishments will, as a rule, make reports to the agent for the place where the factory is located.

DIVIDED ESTABLISHMENTS.

67. Separate returns must be made for each plant, except where the same individual, firm, or corporation operates more than one plant, both or all of which are situated in the same city or town, and separate book accounts are not kept for each. In such cases they may all be included in a single return, but a special effort should be made to secure separate reports where these factories embrace two or more industries, one of which requires a supplemental schedule. Care must be taken to give, in a memorandum attached to the schedule, the name and location of each of the different factories or shops included.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FARM AND FACTORY PRODUCTS.

68. The manufacture of butter, cheese, cider, vinegar, wine, molasses, sirup, sorghum, and other products may be carried on either upon farms or in factories. In the former case the products will be classed as agricultural and no report is required, but in the latter they will be classed with those reported under the head of manufactures. Returns will accordingly be made upon the manufacturing schedule of all factories engaged in the manufacture of these and similar products. *Factories canning fruits and vegetables, etc., for the trade must be reported, even though carried on in connection with a farm.*

INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL.

69. Special agents are prohibited by law from delegating to any other person their authority to enter establishments and collect census information. Information gained by a special agent or other employee in the performance of his duties must not be disclosed to any person not authorized to receive the same, under a penalty of \$500. The intent of this provision of law is to make the answers to all inquiries confidential, and to prevent disclosure of information which might operate to the detriment of the person supplying the same. Care should be taken to assure manufacturers that the details of their business will not be made public. The returns of manufacturing establishments will be used only for purposes of tabulation, and no publication will be made in the Census reports which will disclose the operations of individual establishments. This assurance is set forth on the General Schedule over the signature of the Director of the Census.

The agent should in every instance secure the schedule on his first visit to the establishment. For a large majority of establishments the report can be prepared from information obtained during a short conversation. The making of future appointments for the preparation of the reports should be avoided, as such appointments are very apt to lead to further delay.

70. Special agents are cautioned not to obtrude unnecessarily the compulsory feature of the enumeration. It will generally be found that the person called upon to give information will do so without objection or delay. Only where the information required by law is positively refused need the penalties for noncompliance be referred to. The special agent will then quietly but firmly point out the consequences of persistency in refusal.

71. The special agent must not accept answers which he knows, or has reason to believe, are false. He has a right to a true statement on every matter respecting which he is bound to inquire. Should any person persist in making statements which are obviously erroneous, the special agent should enter upon the schedule the facts as nearly as he can ascertain them by his own observation or by inquiry of creditable persons, and state how the information was secured.

72. It is not necessary that the special agent should enter into prolix explanations or give time to anything beyond the necessary work of interrogation. He should be prompt and decisive in announcing his object and authority and in making his inquiries, but in so doing he should not arouse antagonism nor give offense.

GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES.

73. All manufacturing establishments must be reported in the General Schedule, and supplemental schedules must also be prepared for establishments engaged in the industries named in the following list:

74. Supplemental schedules—

Agricultural implements.
 Bicycles.
 Boots and shoes.
 Brickyards.
 Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.
 Canning and preserving, fish and oysters.
 Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.

Carriages and wagons.
 Chemical manufactures.
 Cotton manufactures.
 Cottonseed products.
 Electrical machinery and apparatus.
 Fertilizers.
 Flour and grist mills.
 Gas, manufactured.
 Glassworks.
 Hosiery and knit goods.
 Iron and steel—blast furnaces.
 Leather gloves and mittens.
 Leather, tanned and curried.
 Lumber and timber products.
 Manufactured ice.
 Metal working machinery.
 Paints and varnishes.
 Paper and pulp mills.
 Pianos and organs.
 Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.
 Printing, publishing, and the periodical press.
 Railroad repair shops.
 Salt works.
 Shipbuilding.
 Silk manufactures.
 Slaughtering and meat packing.
 Soap.
 Steel works and rolling mills.
 Stoves and furnaces.
 Turpentine and rosin.
 Wool manufactures.

PREPARATION OF THE SCHEDULE.

75. Agents must familiarize themselves with these instructions, and especially with the above list of industries for which supplemental schedules are required, and the method of preparing both the general and supplemental schedules. The General Schedule and the proper supplemental schedule must be secured for every establishment engaged in any of the industries named in the above list. In cases where the same establishment is engaged in two or more of the industries named in this list, it will be necessary to secure a supplemental schedule for each. For instance, if a lumber mill and salt works are operated under the same ownership and the entire plant is reported in the General Schedule, a supplemental schedule must be obtained for the lumber mill and also one for the salt works; if a blast furnace and rolling mill are operated by the same establishment, separate general and supplemental schedules must be secured for each. *Where two or more of the industries for which supplemental schedules are provided are carried on by the same establishment and it is practicable to secure for each industry complete separate reports in the General Schedule, they should be secured, and each must be accompanied with its proper supplemental schedule.* The information upon the supplemental schedule must be complete in detail. The total cost of materials and the total value of products in the General Schedule and its accompanying supplemental schedule or schedules must agree.

76. The inquiries and instructions in a few of the supplemental schedules differ from those in the General Schedule. For instance, the inquiry concerning materials in the supplemental schedules for chemicals and paints and varnishes and several others calls for the quantity and value of the principal materials only; the total cost of all materials is not required in the supplemental schedule and the total therefore is not required to agree with the total cost of materials in the General Schedule. The instructions concerning capital in the General Schedule provide that the value of rented property is not to be reported, but the instructions concerning capital in the supplemental schedules for rolling mills and steel works and for

blast furnaces provide that the value of rented property must be included. In all cases the instructions in the supplemental schedule must be followed.

77. The inquiries contained in the schedule are direct and generally followed by a brief explanation. The following detailed instructions, however, will assist in a more thorough understanding of each inquiry.

78. An exact answer to each item enumerated in the several questions is what is required and is what should be given if it can be secured with a reasonable amount of labor. It is anticipated, however, that in a number of establishments the accounts are not kept under just such a series of items as has been enumerated. If the accounts cover two or more of the items enumerated for any of the inquiries, an equitable apportionment should be made for the reply to each. If any question is found not applicable and no amounts are reported, write the word "None."

79. Give on page 1 the name and location of the establishment, the post office address, the address of the general office, the signature and official designation of the person furnishing the information, and the signature of the agent who secured the report. If the address of the general or business office, or if the post office address is different from that of the factory, full information in this particular should be placed in the schedule. The period covered by the report must be shown in the certificate.

80. The first inquiries on the title page of the schedule relate to the name of the establishment and the location of the factory as distinct from the location of the general office. The statistics will be published separately for states, counties, cities, and towns, and in order that proper credit may be given to each locality for the manufactures conducted therein, it is necessary to know the exact location of the factory. For this reason separate reports must be secured for establishments located in different counties, cities, or towns, although they may be conducted under the same ownership. In many instances the information as to the operation of a factory must be secured at the general office of the company located elsewhere, in which case, in addition to the name of the city, give accurate street address, and, if in an office building, its name and the room number. It is important, therefore, that full and accurate information be given for each of the inquiries.

81. It will frequently be found that the individual or company reporting operates other factories or mills; inquiry should in every instance be made as to the name and location of the other establishments; and where other factories are operated under the same general management, reports should be obtained for them if they can be secured from the office in the district being canvassed, or a slip should be attached to the schedule, giving the location of each factory, the name under which it is known, and the place where the information can be obtained.

82. Where manufacturing is incident to a mercantile, mining, or other business, the capital, employees, wages, expenses, materials, and products reported on the schedule must pertain only to manufacturing, but where the mercantile or other business is incident to the manufacturing, the report must cover the entire business. The following examples illustrate the course to be pursued in preparing reports for establishments engaged in manufactures and other industries:

83. Coal mining and the manufacture of coke, the mining of iron ore and the manufacture of pig iron, the mining of copper, lead, and zinc and the smelting and refining of the same are in many cases done by the same establishment. In these industries the mining operations must be excluded from the schedule for manufactures, and the cost of materials used which are taken from mines operated by the establishment reporting should be the cost delivered at the place of manufacture.

84. When the cultivation of vegetables and fruits and the canning of the same, or the catching of fish and oysters and the canning of them, are done by the same establishment, the reports must cover only the operations of the cannery. The cost of materials must be

the cost as delivered at the cannery. The farm laborers or the fishermen and their wages must not be included in the employees and wages reported.

85. The mining of salt or pumping of the brine is so closely allied to the manufacture that it is impossible to make a separation, and the reports, therefore, for this industry must cover both the mining and manufacturing.

86. Where an establishment does a general furniture business, buying and selling furniture and other articles usually found in such stores, and also operates a furniture factory, a report should be secured for the factory exclusive of the mercantile business. On the other hand, if the establishment manufactured and sold its own goods, the mercantile and manufacturing branches of the business being dependent upon each other, and the accounts are not separable, the report must cover the operations of the entire establishment, and, if possible, the cost of manufactured articles bought for sale should be entered as separate items under "Materials used" and their value entered as a separate item under "Products."

87. In cases where the product of a factory is used as the material of another factory owned by the same individual, firm, or corporation, and located in a different city or town, the value of the product thus used and its cost at the factory in which it enters as a material should be reported as charged upon the books of the establishment. If no charge is made, the amounts should be estimated, the estimate being based on the prevailing value of the same class of products or materials in that vicinity. In other words, each city or town must receive proper credit for the manufactures conducted therein.

88. *Certificate.*—The report is required for the year ending December 31, 1904, but reasons may exist that render a compliance with this provision difficult, and in order to assist in the preparation of the schedule, it may be made to cover the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to the census year. If the establishment began business during the census year and had been in operation, for this or any other reason, only a part of the year, the certificate must show the period covered.

INQUIRY 1.—CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.

89. This inquiry, when considered in connection with the notes following, is sufficiently clear and requires no additional explanation.

INQUIRY 2.—CHARACTER OF INDUSTRY.

90. The answer to this inquiry is intended to give a clear idea of the goods manufactured or work done and should be consistent with answer to Inquiry 10, "Products." It would not be sufficient to make the answer "musical instruments" without stating the kind, as, for instance, pianos, organs, violins, etc., or "tobacco manufacturer," without saying whether cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing, etc. Iron and steel manufactures should be defined as pig iron, billets, bars, wire, nails and spikes, pipe, cast or wrought, boilers, machine tools, etc. The particular articles or class of products should be specified, and for establishments producing a variety of articles, several of them constituting the chief products should be named in the order of their importance. The return of the business card of the establishment with the schedule will generally add to the information on this and other subjects, and is, therefore, a valuable addition to the report.

INQUIRY 3.—CAPITAL INVESTED—OWNED AND BORROWED.

91. The note following this inquiry in the schedule clearly states that it is intended to show the total capital, both owned and borrowed, and that all items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts as carried on the books of the company reporting. If instances are met where book accounts do not show these items, a careful estimate should be made. If land, buildings, or machinery, all or either, are rented, no value is to be reported for the rented property, but instead write in the word "Rented." If a part is

owned and part rented, give the value of the owned and add also on the line, "Part rented." All items of live capital—bills receivable, unsettled ledger accounts, etc.—are to be taken as they appear on the books of the establishment on the last day of the year or period for which the report is made.

92. For census purposes, patent rights, good will, etc., are not to be reported as capital.

INQUIRY 4.—PROPRIETORS AND FIRM MEMBERS.

93. The answer required is the number of individual proprietors and, in the case of a firm, the number of firm members, including both active and silent partners, for men and for women separately. Stockholders of corporations or members of cooperative associations are not to be included.

INQUIRY 5.—SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

94. *Salaried officers of corporations.*—Officers of corporations who receive no salaries are not to be reported. All salaried officials, such as the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer, irrespective of sex, must be included with their salaries.

95. *Superintendents, managers, foremen, clerks, and other salaried employees* are to be shown by sex. The inquiry is intended to embrace salaried employees as distinguished from wage-earners. In some industries it is difficult to preserve this distinction. For instance, foremen, when performing work similar to other wage-earners, but given charge of a few workmen with little additional responsibility and receiving slight, if any, increase in wages, are not to be included as salaried employees, even if carried on the pay rolls as foremen. Foremen, to come within the scope of Inquiry 5, must be those who devote the whole or greater part of their time to supervision.

96. *If the selling value of the product is reported in answer to Inquiry 10*, the salesmen on the road and their salaries or commissions must be included in the answer to Inquiry 5. In such cases other traveling expenses must be included in the miscellaneous expenses reported in answer to Inquiry 8.

INQUIRY 6.—WAGE-EARNERS, INCLUDING PIECEWORKERS.

97. Under this inquiry must be reported all wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and their total wages. These include not only the operatives in the factory, skilled and unskilled, but engineers, firemen, watchmen, laborers, teamsters, etc. Wage-earners are to be reported in three groups: Men 16 years and over; women 16 years and over; children under 16 years of age. The greatest and the least number employed at any one time during the year, and the total amount paid in wages, must be reported for each group. Board or rent, when furnished as part compensation, should be included as wages paid. The "least number" should be the least number employed at any one time that the establishment was in operation. Periods when the establishment was idle and only watchmen or caretakers were employed must not be considered when answering the inquiry as to the "least number."

INQUIRY 7.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, INCLUDING PIECEWORKERS, EMPLOYED DURING EACH MONTH.

98. The average number must be reported separately for men, women, and children. For the majority of establishments this average number can easily be ascertained. In large establishments where this average would involve more labor than it is practicable to give to the inquiry, the average number may be estimated, using the pay roll for a representative week in each month as a basis. Answer to this inquiry should show for the several industries the conditions of employment for each month. Most factories have their busy and dull seasons and if properly answered the inquiry will develop this feature of the work. Special agents, therefore, must secure the average number for each month separately and not a general average for the year.

99. Wage-earners reported by months must be consistent with the period covered by the report. For instance, if the "Certificate" covers a period of only 10 months, employees, except perhaps watchmen, or others, in care of the plant, should not be reported for 12 months.

INQUIRY 8.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

100. Under this inquiry should be reported all items of expense incident to the business that are not specifically provided for under Inquiries 5, 6, and 9.

101. The items of expense should be reported as called for in the schedule. If expenses of the character indicated were incurred and the books do not show the separate amount of expense as called for, an estimate should be made. For instance, if the general office or other buildings are rented and are located elsewhere than at the factory, and the factory is also rented, the total rent being carried as one item on the books, the amount of rent fairly chargeable to each service should be estimated and entered in reply to the first and fourth subquestions of the inquiry.

102. *Ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery* covers expense for such emergencies as repairing a leaky roof, a broken chimney, a break in the water pipes, repairing or putting in a new door or window, putting up temporary partitions, repairing or replacing broken or worn-out machinery, etc., but it does not include the erection of new buildings or other permanent additions to the plant, which must be included as capital.

103. *Amount paid for contract work.*—The answer to this inquiry must include only the expenditures for work incident to the product reported in answer to Inquiry 10 and done by or under the supervision of contractors working independent of the regular employees; it must not include any part of the amount reported under salaries or wages, Inquiries 5 and 6.

INQUIRY 9.—MATERIALS USED.

104. The cost of all materials used during the year must be reported. If materials are purchased with the intention of taking advantage of low prices, or for other reasons, only the cost of the materials used during the year should be reported, the remainder being included in live capital. Manufacturers who make goods for others, where part or all of the material is supplied by those for whom the work is done and part by the manufacturers, should report only the cost of the materials furnished by themselves.

105. As a rule all the materials used by an establishment will be reported under either the raw or partially manufactured form. For instance, raw hides and bark form practically all of the material of the tannery, and having undergone no process of manufacture, should be reported as "Used in raw state." Chemicals and other tanning materials purchased by the tannery having undergone a process of manufacture, should be reported as "Used in partially manufactured form." Lumber is the principal material of a furniture factory, and should be reported as "Used in partially manufactured form." The great majority of establishments using raw material also use some materials in the partially manufactured form, and the distinction must be carefully observed. Only the principal materials of each class should be reported separately, the others being grouped so that the Office can ascertain the total cost of the raw and partially manufactured materials, respectively.

106. *Fuel.*—Report here the cost of fuel used for the generation of power and heat. Where fuel is used as a component part of the product, such as coal in the manufacture of coke or gas, it must be reported as materials the same as other articles used for a similar purpose. The amount, therefore, reported for "Fuel" on the general and supplemental schedules must agree.

107. *Mill supplies* is fully defined on the schedule, and it seems only necessary to add that, like "Fuel," this is an item where the total cost upon the general and supplemental schedules must agree.

108. *All other materials* is intended to show the cost of all materials not elsewhere reported. In addition to the minor materials not

specially reported, this total should include the cost of packing boxes, barrels, bags, cans, cartons, nails, and other articles of this character that have been used in the preparation of the product for the market, the cost of which does not appear elsewhere in the schedule.

109. *Amount of freight, if any, paid on the above, not included in the cost.*—If the establishment reporting pays freight on any of the materials used, and the amount is not included in their cost, the amount of the freight should be reported in answer to this inquiry. The total cost of materials in the general and supplemental schedules must agree except as noted in paragraph 76.

INQUIRY 10.—PRODUCTS.

110. In reporting products it is perhaps more important than for materials to emphasize the fact that the total in the general and supplemental schedules must agree. The total product of any establishment is the value of the product as finished or disposed of by the factory. By finished product is meant its condition as prepared for sale. For instance, a cotton or woolen mill might spin the yarn from which their goods are made, and in this case the manufacture of yarn would be only an intermediate process in the manufacture of cloth, and its value would not show separately in the report. But should part of the yarn spun be sold as yarn, it becomes a true product. If any portion of the product manufactured during the year remained unsold at the end of the year covered by the report, its market value at that time should be estimated and included in the total product reported and also in live capital.

111. These general instructions must not be confused with the requirements of the supplemental schedules where it may be necessary to report the quantities of certain intermediate products consumed in the manufacture, and various other details.

112. In the General Schedule the kinds of the principal products are called for and their total value at the factory or works. It is intended that this schedule, while not entering into the minute details required upon the supplemental schedules as to quantities, etc., shall fairly present the kinds of goods made, and for this reason space is left for an enumeration of some of the important items comprising this total. Quantities, however, should be reported for a few industries, as follows: For the manufacture of cigars, the number of thousands; for distilled spirits, the number of gallons; and for malt liquors, the number of barrels.

113. Under "Amount received for custom work and repairing" report the amount received, or the charges, for job work of all kinds.

114. Contract work will frequently be done for other establishments who furnish the whole or part of the materials used. The amount received for such work should always be shown upon a separate line under products as "Contract work."

115. While the selling value is not specified as the value required for the product, still it is believed to be the most general value to be found upon the books of manufacturing establishments as the value or price at the factory. If it is the practice of the establishment to carry on its books a value at the factory as distinct from the value at a sales office or agency, the factory value must be reported and selling expenses must not be included in answer to Inquiries 5, 6, and 8. It must be understood, however, that it is the value of products or goods manufactured during the year that is required, not the sales. The sales may be different from the manufactures and not properly represent the result of the year's combination of labor, materials, and miscellaneous expenditures. There will be some slight modification of this value in a few of the industries for which supplemental schedules are provided, and before securing the report as to the products, the supplemental schedule, if one is used for the industry, should be consulted. For railroad repair shops, for instance, the product is not made for sale, but consists of work for the company on its own rolling stock and equipment, and will represent simply the expenditure for labor, materials, and miscellaneous expenses. As a rule, no profit will be shown. In cases, however, where shopwork

is done for other companies, the total amount received for such work must be reported.

116. Under normal conditions the value of the product should be somewhat in excess of the sum of the salaries and wages, miscellaneous expenses, and cost of materials. If such an excess is not shown, the attention of the person furnishing the information should be called to the apparent discrepancy, *and if the figures are then found to be correct, write the word "Correct" immediately after the total value of the product.*

INQUIRY 11.—CLASSIFIED EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNERS, INCLUDING PIECEWORKERS, FOR THE WEEK DURING WHICH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS WAS EMPLOYED.

117. This information is required for the three classes of employees—men 16 years and over, women 16 years and over, and children under 16 years of age—and is merely a transcript of the pay roll for the week in which the largest number was employed during the year, arranged so as to show the number of men, women, and children, respectively, at the specified earnings for the week. The distribution of the employees must be made according to actual earnings, not rates of pay. For instance, if an employee is rated at \$6 per week and works only three days during the week selected, he should be included in the group of "\$3 and over, but under \$4." By consulting the pay roll for the week selected the number receiving each amount can be tallied in the schedule so as to obtain the desired result. In some instances it may be necessary to supplement the information on the pay roll by inquiry concerning the number of women and children, respectively, employed, but any person familiar with the personnel of the employees can supply the number for each group. The answer to the inquiry must be for the period of one week. If the pay roll is for any other period, it must be reduced to a weekly basis before the figures are entered. If the establishment has no pay roll, secure and enter an estimate of the number at each weekly group. Give also the total amount paid as wages to men, women, and children separately for the week selected. The total wages for the week should not be less than the minimum or greater than the maximum as computed from the weekly earnings. It is essential that the segregation of the employees be made from a pay roll. In order that the Office may be fully advised as to the source of the information, the agent must, in every instance, write on the margin of the schedule opposite this inquiry, "Obtained from a pay roll," or, if the answer is estimated, the word "Estimated."

INQUIRY 12.—TIME THE FACTORY WAS IN OPERATION.

118. Report in answer to this inquiry, first, the number of days the plant was in operation under normal conditions; second, the number of hours constituting a day's work under normal conditions; and third, the number of hours constituting a week's work under normal conditions. If the factory was in operation under regular conditions during the entire year the answer is, of course, very simple; but it will frequently be found that the factory is operated under varying conditions as to time, and in order that there may be uniformity in reporting the "number of days in operation," it has been decided to report this on the basis of a full day's operation of the factory. For instance, supposing 10 hours a normal day's work and the factory was in operation as follows:

200 days at 10 hours per day equals	2,000 hours.
50 days at 8 hours per day equals	400 hours.
45 days at 6 hours per day equals	270 hours.
295	10,2670
	267 days.

From this it will be seen that the true answer to the question as to number of days in operation is 267 of 10 hours each instead of 295 days at varying hours per day. In stating the number of days in operation, Sundays, holidays, and other days the plant was idle must, of course, be omitted. Time in operation under normal conditions should be the hours of work usually followed by the establishment reporting.

119. The second question, as to the number of hours constituting a normal day's work, requires no explanation.

120. The number of hours per week under normal conditions may vary from a computation of 6 days' work at the number of hours reported per day, by reason of less number of hours worked on Saturdays, and it is important that this be shown. The answer to the inquiry, therefore, where 10 hours constitutes a normal day's work, for instance, may show 60 hours, 58 hours, 55 hours, or whatever are the true conditions.

121. Extra time is called for in hours, and should show the number of hours overtime the factory was in operation; overtime in this connection means the time above normal conditions.

INQUIRY 13.—POWER.

122. Answer to this inquiry should develop the kind and total quantity of power used in manufactures. The inquiry is divided into three subdivisions, as follows:

123. (a) *Power owned.*—Here should be shown, for the establishment reporting, the number of engines, water wheels, motors, etc., owned by the establishment, and their horsepower. Only the electric motors operated by electric current generated by the establishment are to be reported here.

124. (b) *Power rented to other establishments.*—Under this subdivision should be shown the total horsepower supplied to other establishments by the establishment reporting, and it follows that the power here reported is included under "Power owned," in subdivision (a).

125. (c) *Power rented from other establishments* should show: First, the number of electric motors run by rented current and their total horsepower; second, the kind and total horsepower of other varieties of power hired by the establishment reporting; and third, the name and address of the establishment supplying this rented power. Subdivision (c), therefore, will show power used by the establishment reporting which must come from some outside source.

EXTRACTS FROM CENSUS LAWS RELATING TO MANUFACTURES.

[Act of Congress, March 3, 1899.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That a census of the * * * manufacturing, mechanical * * * products of the United States shall be taken in the year nineteen hundred, and once every ten years thereafter.

SEC. 6. That the collection of the information required by this act shall be made, under the direction of the Director of the Census, by supervisors, enumerators, and special agents, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. That the Twelfth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to the population, to mortality, to the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments. * * * The schedules of inquiries relating to the products of manufacturing and mechanical establishments shall embrace the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, cooperative, or other form; date of commencement of operations; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, or officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and character and number of machines employed. The form and subdivision of inquiries necessary to secure the information under the foregoing topics relating to manufacturing and mechanical industries shall be in the discretion of the Director of the Census. The information collected shall be of and for the fiscal year of such corporations or establishments having its termination nearest to and preceding the first of June, nine-

teen hundred. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Director of the Census may withhold the schedules for said manufacturing and mechanical statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions in any or all cases, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents, to be employed without respect to locality. * * * The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the Twelfth Census, except the Special Reports hereinafter provided for, shall relate to population, mortality and vital statistics, the products of agriculture, and of manufacturing and mechanical establishments, as above mentioned, and shall be designated as and constitute the Census Reports, which said reports shall be published not later than the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 21. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years and be fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be

fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 22. * * * And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the Director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

SEC. 23. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

[Act of Congress, March 6, 1902.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, etc.

* * * * *

SEC. 9. That in the year nineteen hundred and five, and every ten years thereafter, there shall be a collection of the statistics of manufactures, confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood and mechanical industries; and the Director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; * * *

APPENDIX C.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EDITING AND REVISING THE SCHEDULES OF MANUFACTURES.

The reports from manufacturers are prepared either by a representative of the establishment, or by an agent of the Bureau of the Census in conformity with information furnished by such representative. As a rule, therefore, they must be accepted as showing the general condition of the business for the census year of the establishment reporting. *The Bureau is not justified* in making any changes in values or quantities that will affect the general results except in cases of manifest error. The final revision of the reports must be confined, therefore, to harmonizing the answers to the several questions, and detecting and correcting errors due to a misunderstanding of the questions, to the insertion of wrong figures, or to willful misstatement of facts. The person in charge of the work should be consulted before making any material change in the figures.

In view of the close relation between certain questions in the General Schedule and the supplemental schedules, and the variety of information presented in the reports of different industries, it is important, in order that no point in the schedules be overlooked, that exact and uniform methods be followed in editing.

The several questions in the schedule should be taken up in numerical order, each being considered both by itself and in connection with information given under questions that have more or less bearing upon it. The answers should be consistent with each other, and with the character and size of the establishment reported.

The instructions in the schedule and in the book of instructions to special agents must be studied, and their application to each question fully understood. In addition to these, the following rules and suggestions must be observed:

1. All changes must be made neatly and plainly in red ink. Correct all indistinct figures. If a correction is necessary in one or two figures of a number, rewrite *all* the figures of the number. Be careful to have all corrections in the proper spaces to avoid confusion and error in tabulation.

2. Cents and fractions should in all cases be eliminated (except fractions of the total average numbers for the year, required in connection with Inquiry 7, and fractions of hours per day and hours per week, in Inquiry 12; these are referred to elsewhere); follow the Office rule of adding 1 if the fraction is more than one-half, or throwing the fraction away if less than one-half.

3. The totals given in answer to each question must be verified by the *addition of the several items*. If totals are not reported, they should be inserted in red ink by the examiner—not, however, until after all corrections have been made in the items.

4. Each schedule should first be examined to see that the establishment comes within the scope of the Census investigation. (See paragraphs 19 to 64, inclusive, instructions to special agents, for list of establishments not to be reported.) Refer all doubtful schedules to the section chief.

The following are some of the principal points that should be considered in editing the answer to each inquiry:

Title page:

1. See that schedule is filed in proper folio as to state, county, and city or town.

Title page—Continued.

2. If report includes data for two or more factories not in the same city or town, report the fact to the section chief.
3. Verify classification from answers to Inquiries 2 and 10.
4. Compare time covered by certificate with answers to Inquiries 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12. If certificate covers *only a portion of the year*, the entries under Inquiries 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 should represent the *short period* and not a full year. Any inconsistency between the certificate and the answers to these inquiries should be reported to the section chief.

Inquiry 1:

1. Ownership must be either (1) individual, (2) firm or limited partnership, (3) incorporated company, or (4) other forms. The figure 1, 2, 3, or 4, indicating which form of ownership, respectively, must be placed on the left-hand margin of the schedule, opposite the answer.
2. Supply omission by reference to name on title page and from answers to Inquiries 4 and 5, or from directories.
3. For individual, and firm or limited partnership, Inquiry 4 should be answered.

Inquiry 2:

1. Should be in harmony with the answer to Inquiry 10, and with classification on title page.

Inquiry 3:

1. Items should be separately reported; make segregation of combined items in proportion to separate items reported for plants of same industry and size.
2. If plant is rented, value should not be reported for land, buildings, and possibly machinery, but amount of rental paid must be reported in answer to the first item under Inquiry 8.
3. In stonecutting and charcoal manufacturing, and some other outdoor industries, neither value of land and buildings nor rent is necessarily reported.
4. Each item of capital must be consistent with other items, with the total, with the character of the industry, and with the size of the establishment.
5. Patent rights, good will, etc., are *not* considered capital for census purposes.
6. Examine reports of small establishments for common error of reporting entire value, or rent, for buildings, etc., where only a small part is actually used in manufacturing.

Inquiry 4:

1. Must be consistent with Inquiry 1.
2. Should not be answered for incorporated or stock company, or cooperative association.
3. Should be answered for individual, and for firm or limited partnership.
4. All proprietors and firm members irrespective of salary should be reported here and not under Inquiry 5 or 6.
5. Supply omissions from name on title page, and from Inquiry 1.

Inquiry 5:

1. Only incorporated companies should report salaried officers of corporations.
2. Examine Inquiries 5 and 6 for duplications. Small concerns reported by mail may report all or part of the wage-earners under Inquiry 5. When so determined, transfer to Inquiry 6.

Inquiry 6:

1. Test the average annual wages for each class by dividing the wages by the average number obtained from Inquiry 7. If greater or less than the normal average yearly wage for the industry, refer to chief of section.
2. The greatest and least numbers employed at any one time should be, as a rule, above and below the average number for any month the factory was in operation as shown under Inquiry 7. The least number should represent a time when factory was in actual operation.
3. The total greatest number should, as a rule, agree approximately with the total number reported under Inquiry 11.

Inquiry 7:

1. In full year reports the average number, as computed for the year, should be, as a rule, between the greatest and least numbers of Inquiry 6 for each class.
2. Make corrections only for months during which factory was in actual operation. A small number reported for idle months should be allowed to stand.
3. Should an irreconcilable discrepancy appear between Inquiries 6 and 7, the total number reported under Inquiry 11, together with the circumstances of the particular case, should determine which of the inquiries is to be corrected.
4. Care should be taken that Inquiries 6, 7, and 11 be consistent as to classes employed.
5. The character of the industry will largely determine the sex and age of employees.
6. After verifying the numbers, compute the average numbers for men, women, and children, respectively, and place the results below the right-hand columns. To ascertain the average number, divide the sum of the average numbers for all of the months by 12.
7. In computing these averages, the result should be carried to one decimal place; if the second decimal is over 5 raise the first decimal by 1, otherwise disregard it. If the second decimal is exactly 5 without a remainder, add 1 to the first decimal only when it is an odd digit. Always show the decimal point, even if there is no decimal, or if the quotient is a decimal only; for example, 4.0 and 0.5. The decimal point should be very distinct.
8. Combine the average numbers for men, women, and children thus obtained and place the result in the lower right-hand corner of the margin.
9. Inquiries 6 and 7, when not answered, can be calculated from Inquiries 11 and 12 for small establishments with few employees.

Inquiry 8:

1. If land, buildings, or machinery, etc., or any part of them are reported as rented under Inquiry 3, amount paid for rent of factory or works must be shown. Segregate combined items of rent of office and rent of works proportionately.
2. If power is reported under Inquiry 13 (c), as rented from another establishment, the cost of the same should be reported under the second item.
3. If plant is reported as owned, Inquiry 3, amount paid as taxes should be reported, unless it is exempt from taxation.

Inquiry 8—Continued.

4. Rent of offices, insurance, interest, internal revenue, etc., should be consistent with the size of the establishment and the nature of the industry. For establishments paying internal revenue tax, the amount here reported should at least equal the tax required by law for the product reported. Establishments manufacturing distilled liquors, as a rule, place their product in bond, the internal revenue tax being paid by the purchaser. In such cases, the internal revenue tax will not necessarily be reported. The following is a list of all manufactured products requiring internal revenue tax with the rates of taxation:

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS REQUIRING INTERNAL REVENUE TAX, AND RATE OF TAXATION.

Butter.—Adulterated, 10 cents per pound. Process or renovated, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per pound.
Cheese.—Filled, 1 cent per pound.
Cigarettes.—Weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, \$1.08 per thousand.
Cigars.—Weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, \$3.00 per thousand.
Tobacco.—Chewing, etc., 6 cents per pound.
Snuff.—6 cents per pound.
Distilled spirits.—\$1.10 per gallon.
Fermented liquors.—Not more than 31 gallons per barrel, \$1.00 per barrel, and at proportionate rates for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of barrels.
Oleomargarine.—Colored yellow, 10 cents per pound; free from coloration, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per pound.
Playing cards.—Not more than 54 cards per pack, 2 cents per pack.

5. Amount paid for contract work should not include any part of amount reported as salaries or wages, Inquiries 5 and 6.
6. Some establishments, such as, for example, clothing, publishing, etc., have work done by contract outside the factory or office. The cost of such work may be erroneously reported as wages. When this is apparently the case, such amount should be transferred to "amount paid for contract work."

Inquiry 9:

1. See that materials are properly classified as "raw" or "partially manufactured," and "all other materials." Consult classified list appended for supplemental industries.
2. Fuel should be reported, as a general rule. Where steam-power is employed, and where welding, baking, smelting, etc., are required as a part of processes of manufacture, as in machine shops, foundries, bakeries, and brickyards, a large expenditure for fuel is usual. In such cases the cost of fuel should be supplied if omitted.
3. Establishments, such as sawmills, having waste products which can be used for fuel need not of necessity report cost of fuel.
4. Where power and heat are reported as rented under Inquiry 8 and Inquiry 13 (c), no fuel item need be supplied.
5. Cost of fuel for heating purposes only should not be supplied.
6. Mill supplies should be consistent with amount of machinery, character of industry, and size of establishment.
7. "All other materials" should include, in all cases, cost of packages, bottles, corks, labels, etc., and, except for a few industries, should be a minor item.
8. Segregate combined items in proportion to corresponding items in schedules of same industry and same size.
9. See that cost of materials in general and supplemental schedules are consistent as to amount and classification.
10. Where quantity and cost of specified materials are reported, see that cost per unit is consistent with average ruling prices of articles for the census year.

Inquiry 9—Continued.

11. Under *freight* include also *express* charges.
12. Compute separately total cost of "raw" and "partially manufactured" materials, and insert in red ink on margin of schedule.

Inquiry 10:

1. Goods manufactured should be consistent with classification and answers to Inquiries 2 and 9.
2. Value reported should be consistent with *capital*, Inquiry 3, *amount of wages*, Inquiry 6, and *cost of materials*, Inquiry 9.
3. "All other products" should include value of all products not specifically mentioned.
4. "Amount received for custom work and repairing" should include amounts for custom work and odd jobs, and repairing, etc.
5. In case of flour and grist mills, the value of custom-ground grain should be included with the merchant product.
6. Value per unit of goods manufactured must be consistent with average ruling prices of such articles during census year.
7. Ascertain whether schedule shows a profit or loss by comparing the sum of salaries, wages, miscellaneous expenses, and cost of materials with the total value of products. When a loss appears without schedule being marked "correct" after total value, it justifies a more careful examination. Such schedules should be referred to chief of section. *Excessive* apparent gain should also be investigated. Railroad repair shops should show *no* loss; as a rule, expenses and product should balance.
8. If schedule shows a total value of product of *less than \$500*, refer to the section chief.

Inquiry 11:

1. Verify both vertical and cross addition for number and total wages for week.
2. The total number of men, women, and children should be consistent with the numbers for each class shown under Inquiries 6 and 7. The total for each class will, as a rule, *approximate* the greatest number for each class, Inquiry 6, and in no case should the total in this inquiry fall below the *highest average number* shown for any one month under Inquiry 7.
3. In case of obvious inconsistency between the numbers reported here and under Inquiries 6 and 7, a computation of the possible maximum and minimum earnings for the week should be made and compared with the total wages for the week. If the total wages for the week does not lie between the possible maximum and minimum earnings and a correction in the number of employees appears necessary, refer to chief of section.

Inquiry 12:

1. The first three items must be properly answered for all establishments except small publishing concerns where all the printing is done by contract and no regular office force or hours are kept.
2. Number of days in operation should be consistent with period covered by certificate and with the months in operation under Inquiry 7, due allowance being made for idle time and for "short time." *Fractions* of hours per day and per week should be reduced to *one* decimal place.
3. Number of hours per day and per week should be consistent with character of industry and prevailing conditions.
4. If number of days in operation is not reported, and the report indicates a full year's operation, and 12 months is normal time for such industry, supply *300 days*. Likewise supply hours per day and per week in accordance with prevailing normal conditions in the same industry of establishments of the same size and same locality.

Inquiry 12—Continued.

5. Extra time should represent number of hours the factory was in operation above normal time during the year, and *not* the sum of the extra hours worked by all employees. If it is obvious that extra time represents the *extra hours of all employees*, reduce to factory time by dividing by the total average number of employees computed from Inquiry 7.
6. Where it is apparent that extra time includes *all the time* under normal conditions *plus extra time*, reduce by deducting the normal time. Extra time is *not* to be reduced to a normal day's basis and, therefore, *not* to be included in the number of days in operation.
7. The following is an example of the method for computing "days in operation:"

200 days at 10 hours per day=	2,000 hours.
50 days at 8 hours per day=	400 hours.
45 days at 6 hours per day=	270 hours.
295 days	10,270 hours.
	267 days.

This is taking 10 hours as the normal day's work, and thus the computation is exclusive of overtime or extra time, and the true answer is 267 days of 10 hours each instead of 295 days of varying hours.

8. If it appears that extra or overtime is included in the calculation, such extra time should be deducted as follows:

200 days at 12 hours per day=	2,400 hours.
50 days at 8 hours per day=	400 hours.
45 days at 6 hours per day=	270 hours.
295 days	3,070 hours.
less 200 days at 2 hours over-time	400 hours.
	10,270
	267 days.

Ten hours being the normal day, this gives 267 as the correct number of days, with 400 hours to be entered under extra time.

9. The number of hours per day under normal conditions is not necessarily the number of hours worked each day during the major part of the year, since the factory may be working overtime the greater part of the year, but is governed, as a rule, by the general conditions prevailing in that industry in the same locality.
10. For factories working under normal conditions 24 hours per day, or working both day shifts and night shifts, the number of hours per day may properly be *24 hours*, or the sum of the hours of the shifts.
11. The number of days in operation should be *exclusive* of Sundays, holidays, and all other days the plant was idle.

Inquiry 13:

1. See that power is fully and properly reported for establishments which, according to nature of industry, should use power.
2. Power owned or generated should be fully described under section "a," power rented or sold to other establishments, under section "b," and rented or bought from another establishment, under section "c."
3. If power is bought or rented from others, the amount paid for same must be reported under the second item of Inquiry 8.
4. Waterpower and steampower, except when supplied by shafting or belting, should be reported as owned. Hence, when waterpower is used and water wheels are either owned or rented with the plant, the power should be reported as owned. In such cases number of water wheels and engines must be reported or supplied.

Inquiry 13—Continued.

5. Electric power, unless generated on the premises, should in all cases be reported as rented power.
6. Other power in the first section "a" should include only *primary* generators other than those enumerated in that section; dynamos are not to be included.
7. Supply omissions of horsepower of engines, etc., in accordance with average horsepower used by other establishments of same character and size.
8. Where electric motors are reported under section "a" without any primary generators (as engines, water wheels, etc.) and electric power to run the motors is also reported as rented under section "c," the electric motors under "a" should be crossed out.
9. Electric current for lighting purposes only should be crossed out.
10. Water used to run water motors, or gas to run gas engines reported under "a," should *not* be treated as rented power under "c."
11. Fractional parts of one horsepower, when reported alone, should in all cases be increased to one horsepower.

Supplemental schedules:

1. Supplemental schedules must accompany the General Schedules for each of the 58 industries included in the appended list of industries for which supplemental schedules are provided.
2. Prepare a supplemental schedule, when omitted, from information in General Schedule when practicable, after consulting the section chief.
3. Name, location, and certificate in supplemental and general schedules should agree.
4. Materials and products in the supplemental and general schedules must in the majority of cases agree.
5. Compare products in supplemental and general schedules and see that they agree both in total and detail.
6. Where there are *two supplemental schedules*, one of which is schedule of *by-products*, the *values* in the *by-products supplemental* must be transferred to the "All other products" of the supplemental schedule embracing the *chief products* of the establishment. The principal supplemental then must agree with the General Schedule. A memorandum must be made in both the general and the principal supplemental schedule as follows: "Value of products includes by-products, classified as (*insert name of classification of by-product supplemental*) to value of \$——." A memorandum must also be made in the by-product supplemental as follows: "The value of the by-product here reported is included in the value of product for (*insert classification of General Schedule or chief supplemental*). Mark by-product supplemental in red ink, "By-products," and return to the section chief.
7. Where a by-product requires a supplemental schedule and the chief products require only a General Schedule, the materials and value of products on the supplemental and general schedules will *not* agree. A memorandum should be made on the by-product supplemental schedule, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, and the supplemental returned to the section chief.
8. Examine carefully questions relative to special equipment and machinery, etc. When omitted, supply from other parts of schedule, where practicable, or from other reliable sources.

Supplemental schedules—Continued.

9. In the following industries—Chemicals; Dyestuffs and extracts; Essential oils; Explosives; Fertilizers; Gas, manufactured; Paints and varnishes; Petroleum refining; Soap; Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; and Wood distillation, the supplemental schedules require a report of the products manufactured and consumed by the establishment in the manufacture of the final products. In these cases the value of the products thus consumed are not to be separately reported either as "materials used" or as "products." For example, in the manufacture of gas, a portion and sometimes all of the coke—by-product of the coal gas—may be used as fuel for the boilers and retorts. The value of the coke so used is *not* to be reported as fuel under "materials used," or as a coke product under "products," for the cost of the same is covered by the coal and labor reported and its value enters into the value reported for the gas product. If, however, all or part of the coke is sold, it then becomes a true product and should be so reported. The examiners will pay especial attention to the foregoing in preparing the schedules of the industries named for tabulation.
10. Attention is also called to the question of "amount paid for lamps and appliances purchased for sale," under materials in the supplemental gas schedule. The amount reported for this item *should in every instance* be included in the item of "amount paid for rent of offices and buildings, etc.," of miscellaneous expenses, Inquiry 8, in the General Schedule.
11. The total cost of ammonia, as reported under Inquiry 2 of the manufactured ice supplemental schedule, should be included as partially manufactured materials in the General Schedule.
12. Consult special instructions for some of the principal supplemental industries—as Butter and cheese; Flour and grist mills; Lumber and saw mills; Printing and publishing; and several others.

Special points not to be overlooked:

1. Indicate by numerals the form of organization, Inquiry 1.
2. Compute and insert the total average numbers for men, women, and children, Inquiry 7.
3. Compute and insert the totals for cost of "raw" and "partially manufactured" materials under Inquiry 9.
4. Eliminate all cents and fractions.
5. Make all corrections of figures on the same line as original figures.
6. Make all indistinct figures clear and legible.

CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS INTO "RAW" AND "PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED."

Materials which are separately reported in the supplemental schedules must be classified in the General Schedule as to "raw" and "partially manufactured" form and "all other materials," as indicated in the following:

Beet sugar:

- Raw—Sugar beets, limestone, sulphur.
- Partially manufactured—Coke.
- All other materials—Barrels, sacks.

Boots and shoes:

- Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Brickyards:

Raw—Clay purchased, coal used as ingredient, sand, manganese.
Partially manufactured—Lime, salt.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk:

Raw—Milk, gathered cream, skimmed milk.
Partially manufactured—Sugar.
All other materials—Tubs, boxes, color, salt, cans, labels, etc.

Carriages and wagons:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Coke:

Raw—Coal charged into ovens, run of mine unwashed, run of mine washed, slack unwashed, slack washed.

Cotton manufactures:

Raw—Cotton, sea-island, other domestic, Egyptian or other foreign.
Partially manufactured—Cotton yarn not made in mill, woolen yarn not made in mill, worsted yarn not made in mill, silk yarn, spun silk yarn, linen yarn, other yarns not made in mill, waste of other mills, starch, chemicals and dyestuffs.

Cottonseed products:

Raw—Cottonseed, crushed.

Dyeing and finishing textiles:

Partially manufactured—Chemicals and dyestuffs, starch, silk soap, other soap.

Flax, hemp, and jute:

Raw—Manila hemp, sisal, New Zealand hemp; Hemp, Russian rough, Russian tow, Russian line, Italian rough, Italian tow, Italian line, American rough; Flax, European rough, European tow, European line, Canadian rough, Canadian tow, Canadian line, domestic rough; jute, jute butts.

Partially manufactured—Hemp, American tow, American line; Flax, domestic tow, domestic line, Flax or hemp yarns not made in mills, domestic tow wholly or partially bleached, domestic tow, gray, domestic line, wholly or partially bleached, domestic line, gray, imported tow, wholly or partially bleached, imported tow, gray, imported line, wholly or partially bleached, imported line, gray; jute yarn not made in mill, cotton yarn not made in mill.

Flour and grist:

Raw—Wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat, barley, oats, other grain.
All other materials—Barrels, sacks, cooperage stock, and cloth and paper for sacks.

Gas, manufactured:

Raw—Coal, oil, water.
Partially manufactured—Coke, benzine, calcium carbide, lime, gas purchased.
Lamps and appliances are to be included in the last item of "miscellaneous expenses," Inquiry 8.

Glass works:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Hosiery and knit goods:

Raw—Foreign wool, domestic wool, foreign and domestic wool, camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair, mohair, buffalo, cow, and other animal hair; Cotton, sea-island, other domestic, Egyptian.
Partially manufactured—Shoddy, wool waste and noils, camel, alpaca, and vicuna noils, mohair noils, tops, woolen yarn, worsted yarn, merino (cotton mixed) yarn, cotton yarn, silk yarn, spun silk yarn, linen yarn, jute, soap, oil, chemicals and dyestuffs, all other materials which are components of the product.

Iron and steel—blast furnaces:

Raw—Domestic iron ore, foreign iron ore, fluxing material.
Partially manufactured—Mill cinder, scrap, scale, etc.
Fuel—Anthracite coal and culm, bituminous coal, coke, charcoal, natural gas for steam raising.

Leather gloves and mittens:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Leather, tanned and curried:

Raw—Hides, calf and kip skins, coltskins, goatskins, sheepskins, all other skins. Hemlock bark, oak bark, gambier, sumac.
Partially manufactured—Hemlock bark extract, oak bark extract, quebracho extract, chemicals, all other tanning materials, rough leather, rough grains, rough splits, all other rough leather, oil, stearin, dégras, tallow, and all other materials used in currying.

Lumber and timber:

Raw—
Logging or timber plants—Stumpage value of all timber cut for logs or bolts, other stumpage.
Partially manufactured—
Sawmills—Logs, bolts (purchased).
Planing mills—Rough lumber purchased.
Mill supplies—
Logging or timber plants—Cost at point of use of supplies consumed.
Sawmills—Mill supplies.
Planing mills—Mill supplies.

Manufactured ice:

Partially manufactured—Ammonia used.

Paper and pulp:

Raw—Domestic spruce, Canadian spruce, domestic poplar wood, Canadian poplar wood, other domestic pulp wood, other Canadian wood, straw, sulphur.
Partially manufactured—Rags, old or waste paper, manila stock, ground wood pulp, soda wood fiber, sulphite wood fiber, other chemical fiber, other stock, other chemicals, pyrites, sizing, clay.

Petroleum refining:

Raw—Crude petroleum, sulphur, pyrites.
Partially manufactured—Sulphuric acid, caustic soda.
All other materials—Coopers' and carpenters' materials, tinnern's materials, barrels, cases, tin cans.

Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products:

Raw—Domestic china clay, foreign china clay, domestic ball clay, foreign ball clay, stoneware clay, slip clay, fire clay, pipe clay, terra cotta clay, brick clay, and all other clay, sand, flint, feldspar, manganese.
Partially manufactured—Plaster, salt, iron, lime, liquid and coin gold, oxide of lead, zinc, cobalt.
All other materials—Packing materials (crates and hogsheads, barrels, boxes, straw, etc.).

Printing and publishing:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Rice, cleaning and polishing:

Raw—Rough rice, domestic; rough rice, foreign.

Salt:

Partially manufactured—Barrels, bags, sacks, cooperage stock purchased, cloth purchased for sacks.

Shipbuilding:

Partially manufactured—All principal materials.

Silk:

Raw—Raw silk.
Partially manufactured—Spun silk, artificial silk, cotton yarn, mercerized cotton yarn, wool yarn, mohair yarn, other yarn, orgazine and tram, fringe and floss, chemicals and dyestuffs.

Slaughtering and meat packing:

Raw—Beeves, sheep, hogs, calves, all other animals slaughtered.
Partially manufactured—Dressed meat.

Soap:

Partially manufactured—All materials.

Starch:

Raw—Corn, wheat, potatoes, roots.
Partially manufactured—Cornstarch, wheat flour, borax, gum, soda.

Steel works and rolling mills:

Raw—Domestic and foreign iron ore.

Partially manufactured—All materials from "Spiegeleisen," etc., to "Copper ingots," inclusive.

Fuel—From "Anthracite coal" to "Fuel used for power," inclusive.

Tin plate and terne plate:

Partially manufactured—From "Bessemer steel" to "Sulphuric acid," etc., inclusive.

All other materials—Boxes and nails.

Fuel—From "Anthracite coal" to "Fuel used for power," inclusive.

Wood distillation:

Raw—Wood and limestone.

Partially manufactured—Lime, soda, crude wood alcohol.

Wool:

Raw—From "Foreign wool" to "Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair," inclusive, and from "Hatters' fur" to "Cotton, Egyptian," etc., inclusive.

Partially manufactured—Tailors' clippings, rags, etc., and all other materials from "Shoddy" to "Chemicals and dyestuffs," inclusive.

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES.

Agricultural implements.

Automobiles.

Beet sugar factories.

Bicycles.

Boots and shoes.

Brickyards.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories.

Buttons.

Canning and preserving, fish and oysters.

Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.

Carriages and wagons.

Cars, steam and street railroad.

Chemical manufactures.

Coke.

Cotton manufactures.

Cottonseed products.

Dyeing and finishing textiles.

Dyestuffs and extracts.

Electrical machinery and apparatus.

Essential oil factories.

Explosives.

Fertilizers.

Flax, hemp, and jute.

Flour and grist mills.

Gas, manufactured.

Glass works.

Hosiery and knit goods.

Iron and steel—blast furnaces.

Lead, smelting and refining.

Leather gloves and mittens.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.

Lumber and timber products.

Manufactured ice.

Metal working machinery. (Supplemental schedule abandoned.)

Needles and pins.

Oilcloth and linoleum.

Paints and varnishes.

Paper and pulp mills.

Pens and pencils.

Petroleum refining.

Pianos and organs.

Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products.

Printing and publishing and the periodical press.

Railroad repair shops.

Rice, cleaning and polishing.

Salt works.

Sewing machines.

Shipbuilding.

Silk manufactures.

Slaughtering and meat packing.

Soap.

Starch.

Steel works and rolling mills.

Stoves and furnaces. (Supplemental schedule abandoned.)

Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.

Tin plate and terne plate works.

Turpentine and rosin.

Wood distillation.

Wool manufactures.

Zinc, smelting and refining.

APPENDIX D.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

Instructions for classification of schedules.—The classification of reports is the assignment of the schedule for each manufacturer to a specific industry and to a particular generic group of industries in order to bring together the reports for all establishments engaged in the same industry. It is the first and most important step in the compilation of the data and the utmost care should be exercised at every stage of the work. The clerks engaged in classifying should be familiar with the use of all the supplemental schedules and the methods of presenting the statistics in the final volumes. The completeness of the Census reports is largely controlled by the classification of the individual schedules. If, upon comparison of the number of establishments reported for the census of 1905 with those for 1900 it appears that there has been a decrease or an exceptionally large increase the conclusion, in the absence of other information, will be that the schedules have been wrongly classified. It is difficult to detect an error in classification before the completion of the final tables and changes will then necessitate the correction of a large number of totals and a serious delay at a critical stage of the work.

The general rule for classification is that the schedule must be assigned to the industry indicated by the product of chief value. For instance, if an establishment is engaged in the manufacture of both men's and women's clothing, the value of the two classes of clothing should be determined before classifying the report. If the product of men's clothing is in excess of that of women's clothing, the report should be classified "Clothing, men's." This general rule is to be modified by other conditions indicated by the schedule, such as the commercial designation of the factory, the class of materials used and the character of machinery. For example, an establishment engaged in the manufacture of astrakhan cloth, produced such cloth to the value of \$206,085, using woolen yarn to the value of \$93,815, and cotton yarn to the value of \$40,233. In the absence of other information this factory would be classed as "woolen goods," but knitting machines and winders are the only machinery used, and its proper classification is "Hosiery and knit goods."

Having decided the classification, the industry number as shown by the attached list must be given in the upper left-hand corner of title page; just under the border and the title of the industry written in the space below the inquiries in regard to the location of the factory and general office.

Many establishments are engaged in the manufacture of a great variety of articles, and the assignment of the schedule to a specific industry according to its product of chief value results in the inclusion in that classification of products which are not designed for the same purpose. This can not be avoided, but there are some indus-

tries carried on by the same establishment but of such a distinct character and of such importance that it is necessary to make separate reports. For instance, the manufacture of lumber and salt is frequently carried on by the same company or individual, but as the statistics for these industries are compiled separately, separate reports must be prepared and each given its proper classification.

While it is desired to obtain complete separate reports for each industry represented by the supplemental schedules, there are establishments engaged in the manufacture of products named on two or more of the supplemental schedules for which it is impossible to secure complete separate reports. For instance, an establishment reported on the supplemental schedule for "Cottonseed products" may produce large quantities of fertilizer, though not sufficient to control the classification of the report which would be classed as "Oil, cottonseed and cake," and the quantity and value of the fertilizer would be shown in the special tabulation and added to the amounts reported by establishments classed as "Fertilizers."

Some establishments are engaged in the manufacture of products covered by two or more supplemental schedules, but enumerated on only one of these schedules. For instance, a turpentine distillery may be operated in connection with a lumber mill, but it is impossible to secure complete separate reports for each industry, but the respective supplemental schedules have been furnished. In such cases the General Schedule must be classified and both supplemental schedules retained with it until separated in the editing section. The significance of the supplemental schedules must be thoroughly understood, and the necessity and practicability of separate reports considered before classification.

In case of uncertainty concerning the classification the report made by the establishment at the Twelfth Census should be consulted and the classification then used should be followed unless it was manifestly wrong, or there has been an entire change in the class of product. If, however, the classification for the Twelfth Census has been subdivided the report should be classified according to the classification for 1905.

If the establishment is engaged in an industry for which a supplemental schedule is required, and the supplemental schedule has not been secured, and it can not be prepared from data contained in the General Schedule, it should be returned for correction to either the special agent or the establishment as may be required with the customary letter.

The list of classifications gives the name of each classification and its number, also the general group number to which the class belongs and the classification number used in 1900. The classifier is concerned only with the name and number of classification for 1905.

GROUPING OF INDUSTRIES FOR THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1905.

1. *Food and kindred products.*—Includes slaughtering and meat packing, with certain of its by-products, such as lard, oleomargarine; bread and other bakery products; flour, meal, and all cereal products; sugar and molasses, sirups and confectionery; cheese and butter; canning and preserving of meat, fruit, fish, and vegetables; and all other manufactured alimentary preparations.

2. *Textiles.*—Textile fabrics of wool, cotton, silk, flax, and admixtures thereof; dyeing and finishing; clothing and garment making; carpets, oilcloths, mats, and matting; flax, hemp, and jute goods;

cotton waste; cordage; and all other manufacture or rehandling of textiles.

3. *Iron and steel and their products.*—Pig iron, iron and steel bars, billets, forgings, rails, and structural iron and steel; machinery, hardware, and all other manufactured products of which iron or steel is the chief constituent, not including iron and steel vessels.

4. *Lumber and its remanufactures.*—Timber, lumber, boxes, furniture, wood pumps, woodenware, artificial limbs, wood turning and carving, and all other wood working, except wooden vessels.

5. *Leather and its finished products.*—Tanned and curried, patent and enameled and morocco, dressed skins, boots and shoes, findings, and all other leather goods.

6. *Paper and printing.*—Paper, wall paper, patterns, bags and boxes, cardboard, collars and cuffs; envelopes, leather board, and all other paper goods; newspapers and periodicals; book, job, and music printing; bookbinding and blank books; printing materials; engraving; lithographing; stereotyping; plate printing and electrotyping.

7. *Liquors and beverages.*—Distilled, malt, and vinous liquors; malt; mineral and soda waters.

8. *Chemicals and allied products.*—Chemicals and all proprietary and patent preparations of drugs, medicines, and compounds; expressed and other oils; paints, explosives, salt, and all other allied products.

9. *Clay, glass, and stone products.*—All brick and tile and pottery products; plate and window glass and glassware, and all reworking of glass and clay products; mantels and marblework, emery wheels, lime and cement, grindstones, millstones, hones, and whetstones.

10. *Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.*—Brass and copper, brassware and bronze castings; watches, clocks, and jewelry; copper, lead, zinc, and gold and silver smelting and refining; plated ware and electroplating, platinum, aluminum, type founding, and all metal working, other than iron and steel.

11. *Tobacco.*—Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff; cigars and cigarettes.

12. *Vehicles for land transportation.*—Carriages, wagons, sleighs, baby carriages, sleds, wheelbarrows and trucks, bicycles and tricycles, automobiles, steam and street railroad cars.

13. *Shipbuilding.*—Iron and steel and wooden vessels; boats, masts and spars, and repairing.

14. *Miscellaneous industries.*—All other manufactures not included in the foregoing, the raw materials used being of such a nature as not to allow classification under any of the above heads.

NOTE.—Every classification placed upon the schedules must be followed by the number indicating the particular group to which it belongs.

CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905.

* [Industries marked "*" require supplemental schedules.]

INDUSTRY.	Group number.
1. *Agricultural implements.....	14
2. Ammunition. (See also Firearms).....	14
3. Artificial feathers and flowers. (See also Millinery and lace goods).....	14
4. Artificial limbs. (See also Surgical appliances).....	4
5. Artificial stone. (See also Marble and stone work).....	9
6. Artists' materials.....	14
7. Automobile bodies and parts. (See also Automobiles; Carriage and wagon materials).....	12
8. *Automobiles. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons).....	12
9. Awnings, tents, and sails.....	2
10. Axle grease. (See also Grease and tallow).....	8
11. Babbitt metal and solder.....	10
12. Bags, other than paper.....	2
13. Bags, paper.....	6
14. Baking and yeast powders. (See also Flavoring extracts).....	8
15. Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	4
16. *Beet sugar.....	1
17. Bells. (See also Foundry and machine shop products).....	10
18. Belting and hose, leather.....	5
19. Belting and hose, linen.....	5
20. Belting and hose, rubber. (See also Rubber and elastic goods).....	14
21. *Bicycles and tricycles.....	12
22. Billiard tables and materials.....	4
23. Blacking. (See also Cleansing and polishing preparations).....	8
24. Bluing.....	8
25. Bone, ivory, and lamp black. (See also Paints; Chemicals).....	8
26. Bookbinding and blank book making. (See also Printing and publishing).....	6
27. Boot and shoe cut stock. (See also Boot and shoe findings; Boots and shoes).....	5
28. Boot and shoe findings. (See also Boot and shoe cut stock; Boots and shoes).....	5
29. Boot and shoe uppers.....	5
30. *Boots and shoes.....	5
31. Boots and shoes, rubber.....	14

CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Group number.
32. Boxes, cigar.....	4
33. Boxes, fancy and paper. (See also Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified).....	6
34. Boxes, wooden packing. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds).....	4
35. Brass. (See also Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware).....	10
36. Brass and copper, rolled. (See also Brass; Brass castings and brass finishing; Brassware).....	10
37. Brass castings and brass finishing. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brassware; Bronze castings; Plumbers' supplies).....	10
38. Brassware. (See also Brass; Brass and copper, rolled; Brass castings and brass finishing; Hardware; Plumbers' supplies).....	10
39. Bread and other bakery products.....	1
40. *Brick and tile. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products).....	9
41. Bronze castings. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing).....	10
42. Brooms and brushes.....	14
43. *Butter. (See also Cheese; Condensed milk).....	1
44. Butter, reworking.....	1
45. *Buttons.....	14
46. Calcium lights.....	8
47. Candles. (See also Grease and tallow; Soap).....	8
48. *Canning and preserving, fish. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations).....	1
49. *Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, oysters; Food preparations).....	1
50. *Canning and preserving, oysters. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Food preparations).....	1
51. Card cutting and designing.....	6
52. Cardboard, not made in paper mills. (See also Paper and wood pulp).....	6
53. *Carpets and rugs, other than rag. (See also Woolen goods; Worsteds goods).....	2
54. Carpets, rag.....	2
55. Carriage and wagon materials. (See also Automobile bodies and parts; Carriages and wagons).....	12
56. Carriages and sleds, children's. (See also Furniture).....	12
57. *Carriages and wagons. (See also Agricultural implements; Automobile bodies and parts; Carriage and wagon materials).....	12
58. *Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. (See also Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies; Locomotives).....	12
59. *Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies. (See also Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies).....	12
60. *Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies).....	12
61. *Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies).....	12
62. Cash registers and calculating machines.....	3
63. Cement.....	9
64. Charcoal. (See also Lumber and timber products).....	4
65. *Cheese. (See also Butter; Condensed milk).....	1
66. *Chemicals. (See also Dyestuffs and extracts; Fertilizers; Explosives; Oil, essential; Paints; Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; Varnishes; Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin).....	8
67. China decorating. (See also Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products).....	9
68. Chocolate and cocoa products.....	1
69. Cleansing and polishing preparations. (See also Blacking).....	8
70. Clocks. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches).....	10
71. Cloth, sponging and re-nishing.....	2
72. Clothing, horse.....	2
73. Clothing, men's.....	2
74. Clothing, men's, buttonholes.....	2
75. Clothing, women's.....	2
76. Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	1
77. Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	14
78. *Coke.....	2
79. Collars and cuffs. (See also Furnishing goods, men's).....	2
80. Combs. (See also Ivory and bone work; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified).....	14
81. *Condensed milk. (See also Butter; Cheese).....	1
82. Confectionery.....	1
83. Cooperage. (See also Woodenware).....	4
84. Copper-smithing and sheet iron working. (See also Roofing and roofing materials; Tinware).....	10
85. *Cordage and twine. (See also Nets and seines).....	2
86. Cordials and sirups.....	1
87. Cork, cutting.....	4
88. Corsets.....	2
89. *Cotton goods. (See also Cotton small wares; Hosiery and knit goods).....	2
90. *Cotton small wares. (See also Cotton goods; Hosiery and knit goods).....	2
91. Cotton waste.....	2
92. Crucibles.....	9
93. *Cutlery and edge tools. (See also Hardware; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified).....	3
94. Dairymen's, poulterers' and apiarists' supplies.....	14
95. Dentists' materials.....	14
96. Drug grinding.....	8
97. Druggists' preparations. (See also Patent medicines and compounds; Perfumery and cosmetics).....	8

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

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CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Group number.
98. *Dyeing and finishing textiles.	2	180. Lard, refined. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, whole-sale)	1
99. *Dyestuffs and extracts. (See also Chemicals)	8	181. Lasts	4
100. *Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	14	182. Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	10
101. Electroplating	10	183. Leather goods. (See also Pocketbooks; Saddlery and harness; Trunks and valises)	5
102. Emery wheels	9	184. *Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	5
103. Enameling and enameled goods	14	185. Lime	9
104. Engravers' materials	14	186. *Linen goods. (See also Cordage and twine; Cotton goods; Jute and jute goods)	2
105. Engraving and diesinking	6	187. Liquors, distilled	7
106. Engraving, steel, including plate printing. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Photolithography and photoengraving)	6	188. Liquors, malt	7
107. Engraving, wood	6	189. Liquors, vinous	7
108. Envelopes	6	190. *Lithographing and engraving. (See also Engraving, steel, including plate printing; Photolithography and photoengraving; Printing and publishing)	6
109. *Explosives. (See also Chemicals)	8	191. Locomotives. (See also Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies)	3
110. Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified. (See also Boxes, fancy and paper; Ivory and bone work)	14	192. Looking-glass and picture frames. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds)	4
111. *Felt goods. (See also Woollen goods)	2	193. *Lumber and timber products. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds)	4
112. *Fertilizers. (See also Cottonseed products; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	8	194. Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds. (See also Boxes, wooden packing; Lumber and timber products; Wood, turned and carved)	4
113. Files. (See also Hardware; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	3	195. Malt. (See also Liquors, distilled; Liquors, malt)	7
114. Firearms. (See also Ammunition)	3	196. Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized. (See also Marble and stone work)	9
115. Fire extinguishers, chemical	14	197. Marble and stone work. (See also Monuments and tombstones)	9
116. Fireworks	14	198. Matches	4
117. Flags and banners. (See also Regalia and society banners and emblems)	2	199. Mats and matting	2
118. Flavoring extracts. (See also Baking and yeast powders)	1	200. Mattresses and spring beds. (See also Furniture; Wirework, including wire rope and cable)	14
119. Flax and hemp, dressed	2	201. *Metal working machinery. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.) (Classification abandoned and combined with Foundry and machine shop products)	3
120. *Flour and grist mill products. (See also Food preparations)	1	202. Millinery and lace goods. (See also Artificial feathers and flowers)	2
121. Food preparations. (See also Canning and preserving, fish; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables; Canning and preserving, oysters; Flour and grist mill products; Pickles, preserves, and sauces)	1	203. Millstones	9
122. Foundry and machine shop products. (See also Locomotives; Steam fittings and heating apparatus; Stoves and furnaces; Stoves, gas and oil; Structural ironwork; Vault lights and ventilators)	3	204. Mineral and soda waters	7
123. Foundry supplies	14	205. Mirrors	9
124. Fuel, manufactured	14	206. Models and patterns, not including paper patterns	14
125. Fur goods. (See also Hats and caps other than felt, straw, and wool)	14	207. Monuments and tombstones. (See also Marble and stone work)	9
126. Furnishing goods, men's. (See also Collars and cuffs; Shirts)	2	208. Mucilage and paste. (See also Glue)	14
127. Furniture	4	209. Musical instruments and materials, not specified	14
128. Furs, dressed	14	210. *Musical instruments, organs. (See also Musical instruments, pianos; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials)	14
129. Galvanizing	10	211. *Musical instruments, pianos. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, piano and organ materials)	14
130. Gas and lamp fixtures. (See also Lamps and reflectors)	10	212. Musical instruments, piano and organ materials. (See also Musical instruments, organs; Musical instruments, pianos)	14
131. *Gas, illuminating and heating	8	213. *Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes	10
132. Gas machines and meters. (See also Foundry and machine shop products)	3	214. Nets and seines. (See also Cordage and twine; Hammocks)	2
133. *Glass	9	215. Oakum	2
134. Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting	9	216. *Oil, castor	8
135. *Gloves and mittens, leather. (See also Furnishing goods, men's)	5	217. *Oil, cottonseed and cake	8
136. Glucose	1	218. *Oil, essential	8
137. Glue. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	10	219. Oil, lard. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale)	8
138. Gold and silver, leaf and foil	8	220. Oil, linseed	8
139. Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	14	221. Oil, not elsewhere specified	8
140. Graphite and graphite refining. (See also Pencils, lead)	14	222. *Oilcloth and linoleum, floor	2
141. Grease and tallow. (See also Axle grease; Candles; Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale; Soap)	8	223. *Oilcloth, enameled	2
142. Grindstones	9	224. Oleomargarine. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, whole-sale)	1
143. Gypsum wall plaster	14	225. Optical goods	14
144. Hairwork	14	226. Ordnance and ordnance stores. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3
145. Hammocks. (See also Cordage and twine; Nets and seines)	2	227. *Paints. (See also Varnishes; Chemicals)	8
146. Hand knit goods. (See also Hosiery and knit goods)	10	228. *Paper and wood pulp	6
147. Hand stamps	3	229. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified	6
148. Hardware. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere specified)	3	230. Paper patterns	6
149. Hardware, saddlery	14	231. Patent medicines and compounds. (See also Druggists' preparations)	8
150. Hat and cap materials	2	232. Paving materials	14
151. Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool	2	233. *Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling	1
152. *Hats, felt	2	234. *Pencils, lead	14
153. Hats, straw	14	235. *Pens, fountain and stylographic. (See also Pens, gold)	14
154. *Hats, wool	2	236. *Pens, gold. (See also Pens, fountain and stylographic)	10
155. Hones and whetstones	9	237. *Pens, steel	3
156. *Hooks and eyes. (See also Needles and pins.) (Classification abandoned and combined with Needles and pins)	10	238. Perfumery and cosmetics. (See also Druggists' preparations)	8
157. Horseshoes	3	239. *Petroleum, refining	8
158. *Hosiery and knit goods. (See also Cotton goods; Hand knit goods; Woollen goods; Worsted goods)	2	240. Phonographs and graphophones	14
159. House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified	14	241. Photographic apparatus	14
160. *Ice, manufactured	8	242. Photographic materials	14
161. Ink, printing	8	243. Photolithography and photoengraving. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Stereotyping and electrotyping)	6
162. Ink, writing	8	244. Pickles, preserves, and sauces. (See also Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables)	1
163. Instruments, professional and scientific	14	245. Pipes, tobacco	14
164. *Iron and steel, blast furnaces	3	246. Plated ware. (See also Silversmithing and silverware)	10
165. *Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	3	247. Plumbers' supplies. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing)	10
166. Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in rolling mills or steel works. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3	248. *Pocketbooks. (See also Leather goods)	5
167. Iron and steel, doors and shutters	3	249. *Pottery, terra cotta, and fire clay products. (See also Brick and tile)	9
168. Iron and steel forgings. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3	250. *Printing and publishing, book and job. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, music; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals)	6
169. Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in rolling mills or steel works. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills)	3	251. *Printing and publishing, music. (See also Printing and publishing, book and job; Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals)	6
170. Iron and steel pipe, wrought	3	252. *Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals. (See also Bookbinding and blank book making; Printing and publishing, book and job)	6
171. Ivory and bone work. (See also Combs; Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified)	14	253. Printing materials. (See also Foundry and machine shop products)	6
172. Japanning	14	254. Pulp, from fiber other than wood	14
173. Jewelry	10		
174. Jewelry and instrument cases	14		
175. *Jute and jute goods. (See also Cordage and twine; Linen goods)	2		
176. Kaolin and ground earths	9		
177. Labels and tags. (See also Printing and publishing)	6		
178. Lamps and reflectors. (See also Gas and lamp fixtures)	10		
179. Lapidary work	14		

CLASSIFICATION LIST, WITH CROSS REFERENCES, 1905—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Group number.	INDUSTRY.	Group number.
254. Pulp goods.....	4	297. Stencils and brands.....	3
255. Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	4	298. Stereotyping and electrotyping. (See also Printing and publishing; Type founding).....	6
256. Refrigerators. (See also Furniture).....	4	299. Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves.....	3
257. Regalia and society banners and emblems. (See also Flags and banners).....	2	300. Stoves, gas and oil.....	3
258. *Rice, cleaning and polishing.....	1	301. Straw goods, not elsewhere specified.....	14
259. Roofing materials. (See also Copper-smithing and sheet iron working; Tinware).....	14	302. Structural ironwork.....	3
260. Rubber and elastic goods.....	14	303. Sugar and molasses, refining.....	1
261. Rules, ivory and wood.....	4	304. *Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. (See also Chemicals).....	8
262. Saddlery and harness. (See also Leather goods).....	5	305. Surgical appliances. (See also Artificial limbs).....	14
263. Safes and vaults.....	3	306. *Tin andterne plate.....	3
264. *Salt.....	8	307. Tinfoil.....	10
265. Sand and emery paper and cloth.....	14	308. Tinware. (See also Copper-smithing and sheet iron working; Roofing and roofing materials; Stamped ware).....	10
266. Sausage. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale).....	1	309. Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff. (See also Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes).....	11
267. Saws. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Tools, not elsewhere specified).....	3	310. Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. (See also Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff).....	11
268. Scales and balances.....	3	311. Tools, not elsewhere specified. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Files; Hardware; Saws).....	3
269. Screws, machine.....	3	312. Toys and games.....	14
270. Screws, wood.....	3	313. Trunks and valises. (See also Leather goods).....	14
271. Sewing machine cases. (See also Sewing machines and attachments).....	4	314. *Turpentine and rosin.....	8
272. *Sewing machines and attachments. (See also Sewing machine cases).....	3	315. Type founding. (See also Stereotyping and electrotyping).....	10
273. *Shipbuilding, iron and steel. (See also Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building).....	13	316. Typewriters and supplies.....	3
274. *Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building. (See also Shipbuilding, iron and steel).....	13	317. Umbrellas and canes.....	14
275. Shirts. (See also Furnishing goods, men's).....	2	318. Upholstering materials. (See also Woollen goods; Worsted goods).....	2
276. *Shoddy.....	2	319. *Varnishes. (See also Paints).....	8
277. Show cases.....	4	320. Vault lights and ventilators. (See also Foundry and machine shop products).....	3
278. *Silk and silk goods.....	2	321. Vinegar and cider.....	1
279. Silversmithing and silverware. (See also Plated ware).....	10	322. Wall paper.....	6
280. *Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage; Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing).....	1	323. Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	14
281. *Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing. (See also Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale).....	1	324. Watch and clock materials. (See also Clocks; Watch cases; Watches).....	10
282. Smelting and refining, copper.....	10	325. Watch cases. (See also Watch and clock materials; Watches).....	10
283. Smelting and refining, lead.....	10	326. Watches. (See also Clocks).....	10
284. Smelting and refining, zinc.....	10	327. Whalebone cutting.....	14
285. Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	10	328. Wheelbarrows.....	12
286. *Soap. (See also Candles; Grease and tallow).....	8	329. Whips.....	14
287. Soda water apparatus.....	14	330. Windmills. (See also Agricultural implements).....	14
288. Sporting goods.....	14	331. Window shades and fixtures.....	14
289. Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	3	332. Wire. (See also Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills).....	3
290. Stamped ware. (See also Tinware).....	10	333. Wirework, including wire rope and cable. (See also Mattresses and spring beds).....	3
291. *Starch.....	8	334. Wood carpet.....	4
292. Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	14	335. *Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.....	8
293. Statuary and art goods.....	9	336. Wood preserving.....	4
294. Steam fittings and heating apparatus. (See also Foundry and machine shop products; Stoves and furnaces).....	3	337. Wood, turned and carved. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds).....	4
295. Steam packing.....	14	338. Woodenware, not elsewhere specified. (See also Cooperage).....	4
296. Steam pumps and pumping machinery. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.) (Classification abandoned and combined with Foundry and machine shop products).....	3	339. Wool pulling.....	2
		340. Wool scouring.....	2
		341. *Woollen goods. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag; Felt goods; Hosiery and knit goods; Worsted goods).....	2
		342. *Worsted goods. (See also Woollen goods).....	2